

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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People's Republic of China

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ORIGINAL

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

GENERAL

UN DISARMAMENT DEBATE CONTINUES IN NEW YORK

OW081250Y Peking MCNA in English 1216 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 7 Jun (HSINHUA)--The two superpowers should be the first to disarm and they must honour their words with action in reducing their military budgets and arsenals, said representatives from Third World countries attending the general debate of the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament during the last three days.

They viewed disarmament in the context of worldwide struggle against hegemonism and urged the major military powers to stop interfering in their internal affairs.

Speaking at the debate were representatives from Iran, Nepal, Chad, Uganda, Benin, Sudan, Zambia and Democratic Yemen. An Australian representative also took the floor.

Iranian Foreign Minister 'Abbas 'Ali Khalatbari observed: "When combining the realities of the arms picture, it becomes clear that any meaningful disarmament should begin with those countries possessing the technological and economic means to produce, increase and make more sophisticated their nuclear and conventional arsenals."

He continued: "Although the two superpowers have in fact acknowledged their responsibility by engaging in the bilateral SALT negotiation, their stockpiles have remained untouched." He called the unique responsibility of the Soviet Union and the United States as the cardinal element in any viable disarmament endeavour aimed at halting the spiralling nuclear and conventional arms race, since "the arms race between the largest powers is the principle driving force behind the worldwide arms build-up".

Nepalese Foreign Minister Krishna Raj Aryal stated: "The two major nuclear powers are spending billions of dollars for new atomic weapons and for their strategic and tactical means of delivery in an effort to acquire a first strike capability." He said: "We fully share the conviction that nuclear powers possessing the largest stockpile of deadly and sophisticated weapons must demonstrate to the world their sincere desire for disarmament not by words but by deeds." He urged "the superpowers to agree immediately on significant reductions and qualitative limitations and thus pave the way for the earliest total destruction of all stockpiles of nuclear weapons."

Ugandan representative Younis K. Kinene pointed out that "security should be an integral part of any disarmament talks. Blackmail should not be the cornerstone on which nuclear disarmament can be based." This was why Uganda had refused to be a party to the non-proliferation treaty. "She feels that it tends to arm those countries already possessing nuclear armaments and to disarm those who do not have them at all," he said, adding: "It tends to leave the superpowers" "as the policemen of the world."

Besides, Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser stressed the impact on his country of the rivalry between the major powers and noted: "Separately, both middle-sized and small powers are in no position to decide global issues of war or peace. But collectively we can do much to foster a climate of international cooperation and practical arms control," and "we place the highest value on our independence, our territorial integrity and our individuality."

Chen Chu Submits Paper

OWO81944Y Peking NCNA in English 1931 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 7 Jun (HSINHUA)--As the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament is going to end its general debate and the Ad Hoc Committee of the assembly has set out to prepare a final document of the special session, Chen Chu, vice-chairman of the Chinese delegation, submitted a working paper on disarmament to the Ad Hoc Committee which met this afternoon. He also spoke at the meeting, further explaining the basic principles embodied in the working paper. He expressed the hope that these principled views would be given serious consideration by the Ad Hoc Committee and find full expression in the final document.

The full text of the working paper reads as follows:

1. At present, the international situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to the people of all countries. But there is a visible growth of the factors for war, posing an increasing threat to international peace and security, because the two superpowers are pursuing policies of aggression and expansion everywhere and stepping up the arms race in their contention for world hegemony. The late-coming superpower, in particular, takes the offensive in the strategic manoeuvring for world hegemony. It is expanding its armaments at a faster speed and on a bigger scale than its rival, and it has become the most dangerous source of a new world war. As their fierce rivalry develops, they are bound to fight it out some day. It is the urgent common task of the people of the world to combat the hegemonist practices of the superpowers and their policies of aggression and war and strive to put off the outbreak of a world war.
2. The essential way to postpone the outbreak of a world war and safeguard world peace is for the people of all countries to unite, to heighten their vigilance and to get fully prepared for a war of resistance against aggression; they must constantly frustrate the superpowers' acts of aggression and expansion and upset their war plans and deployments; they must oppose the policy of appeasing the main instigator of war.
3. The numerous Third World countries and other small and medium-sized countries are calling for disarmament in the hope that it will lessen the danger of war. This is a wholly just demand. The struggle for disarmament will play a positive role in safeguarding world peace if it is linked with the struggle to defend national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity against superpower aggression, interference, subversion and control. But historical experience and current realities tell us that so long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist, it would not be easy to achieve genuine disarmament and it is impossible to have so-called general and complete disarmament.
4. Lack of sincerity for disarmament on the part of the superpowers is the key reason why there has been no progress in disarmament over such a long period. The Third World countries have proposed the prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons, the establishment of nuclear-free zones and peace zones, the withdrawal of all foreign troops and dismantling of foreign military bases, the limitation and reduction of conventional weapons, the banning of weapons of mass destruction, etc., and they emphasize that the superpowers have a special responsibility for disarmament. These are all reasonable propositions for the realization of genuine disarmament. The superpowers are energetically expanding their armaments while loudly preaching disarmament, and this is especially true of the one which flaunts the banner of socialism.

They reject the demands of the Third World countries for genuine disarmament. Their numerous proposals are either frauds or proposals designed to restrict other countries or get the better of each other. The recent Soviet proposal on the renunciation by the permanent members of the Security Council of the expansion of their armies and the build-up of their conventional armaments is a new fraud designed to consolidate its own supremacy in conventional military strength. The superpowers' frauds of sham disarmament must be exposed.

5. At present, the superpowers possess the biggest arsenals in the world, and they are using armaments as tools for pushing their policies of aggression and expansion, thus posing an ever graver threat to other countries. On the other hand, the many Third World and other small and medium-sized countries either lack adequate means of self-defense or have no defence capabilities at all. Therefore, disarmament must start with the two superpowers. This is a fundamental principle on the question of disarmament today and a yardstick of real progress in disarmament. It is unreasonable to call for general disarmament of all countries irrespective of their size and strength and, moreover, it will not serve the interest of safeguarding international peace and security.

6. For the sake of international peace and security, relations between states must be based on the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. No country may seek or establish hegemony in any form in any part of the world or pursue policies of aggression and war. If the superpowers are really sincere about disarmament, they should take concrete measures to reduce their massive arsenals and renounce the use of military threats against other countries, and in the first place they should do the following:

- (1) Declare that they will at no time and in no circumstances resort to the threat or use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-free zones;
- (2) Withdraw all their armed forces stationed abroad and undertake not to dispatch forces of any description to other countries; dismantle all their military bases and para-military bases on foreign soil and undertake not to see any new ones;
- (3) Stop their nuclear and conventional arms race and set out to destroy by stages their nuclear weapons and drastically reduce their conventional weapons;
- (4) Undertake not to station massive forces or stage military exercises near the borders of other countries, and undertake not to launch military attacks, including surprise attacks, against other countries on any pretext;
- (5) Undertake not to export weapons to other countries for the purpose of bringing them under control or for fomenting wars or abetting threats of war.

7. Although nuclear weapons cannot annihilate mankind, they are highly destructive. To truly remove the threat of nuclear war, it is imperative to realize the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. When major progress has been made in the destruction of Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals and in the reduction of their conventional armaments, the other nuclear countries should join the Soviet Union and the United States in destroying all nuclear weapons.

For the present, all the nuclear countries, particularly the superpowers, which possess nuclear weapons in large quantities, should immediately undertake not to resort to the threat or use of nuclear weapons against the non-nuclear countries and nuclear-free zones. China is not only ready to undertake this commitment but wishes to reiterate that at no time and in no circumstances will it be the first to use nuclear weapons. The superpowers are advocating "total prohibition of nuclear tests", "nuclear non-proliferation", and "cessation of production of nuclear weapons", etc. For the purpose of consolidating their nuclear monopoly and their advantageous position for nuclear blackmail or even of restricting or interfering with other countries' right to the peaceful use of atomic energy. This is in no way helpful to the maintenance of international peace and security.

8. While intensifying their nuclear arms expansion, the superpowers are energetically expanding their conventional arms, posing an ever graver threat to the independence and security of other countries and to international peace. A world war the superpowers unleash may be a nuclear war, but it may also be a conventional war. With both sides using large quantities of new types of sophisticated conventional weapons, the war will also be unprecedentedly destructive. Hence, there is an increasingly urgent need to reduce conventional arms. Equal importance should be attached to the reduction of conventional armaments and that of nuclear armaments, and the two should proceed in conjunction. The superpowers must not be allowed to exploit the peoples' urgent desire for nuclear disarmament in their attempt to delay the reduction of conventional arms or even to intensify their race in these arms.

9. In disregard of the opposition of the people of the world, the superpowers are continuing their development and manufacture of weapons of mass destruction. Effective measures should be taken to totally prohibit and thoroughly destroy all chemical and biological weapons, incendiary weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

10. Many developing countries call for the channelling of resources released through disarmament towards their economic development. Some of them also demand that the two superpowers should undertake to be the first to do so. For the development of their national economy, the developing countries rely mainly on their own efforts; they have also to strive for the establishment of a new international economic order. In calling for the channelling of resources released through the reduction of the military expenditures of the superpowers towards their economic development, they are but demanding the return of a part of their wealth the superpowers have plundered. This is fully justifiable. As for social-imperialism which has been harping on this theme and paying lip service, it is doing this for demagogic effect and nothing else.

11. It is fully proper for the many small and medium-sized countries to demand a reform in the machinery for disarmament and an end to the manipulation of the disarmament negotiations by the superpowers. The questions of disarmament and international security, which concern the interests of all countries, should be deliberated by an international organ with the participation of all countries under the auspices of the United Nations, and the reduction of the armaments of the superpowers should be given priority for consideration. The negotiating body for disarmament should truly be free of superpower control, and it should be organized through consultations by the above-mentioned deliberative organ and shall be responsible to the organ.

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The negotiating body should be composed on a fair and equitable basis, so that it can be fully representative. The specific items and procedures for negotiations should be determined by the aforesaid deliberative organ.

12. The Chinese Government and people have always been in favour of genuine disarmament. China has supported all rational disarmament proposals and has put forward a number of its own; moreover, it has taken a series of concrete measures which accord with the desire of the people of all countries. China is ready to make continual efforts together with the other Third World countries and the small and medium-sized countries to promote genuine disarmament.

Chen Chu Speech

OW062254Y Peking; NCNA in English 2230 GMT 8 Jun 78 04

[Text] United Nations, 7 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chen Chu, vice-chairman of the Chinese delegation to the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, made a speech this afternoon at the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of the session on the draft final document prepared by the Preparatory Committee. He explained the working paper on disarmament submitted by the Chinese delegation to the assembly.

Chen Chu said that the draft final document has embodied a number of positive views and proposals of the non-aligned and other small and medium-sized countries. For instance, it points out that no real progress has been made so far in the crucial field of the reduction of armaments while the arms race continues, that the disarmament negotiations and measures should follow the principles of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any state, non-interference in the internal affairs of states and peaceful settlement of disputes, that in adopting disarmament measures, equity and balance should be maintained. It stresses the special responsibilities of the two major nuclear powers for halting and reversing the arms race in all respects, and it calls on them to take the lead in drastically reducing their nuclear weapons. It stresses the need for the nuclear countries to undertake to refrain from the use or threat of the use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-free zones; it calls for the conclusion of a convention on the non-use of nuclear weapons; it stands for the prohibition of the establishment of new foreign military bases and stationing of troops in foreign territories, the withdrawal of foreign troops and dismantling of foreign military bases; it calls for the prohibition of chemical and incendiary weapons; it calls for an undertaking not to concentrate armed forces near the frontiers of other states; it affirms that disarmament measures must not be interpreted as hindering the exercise of the right of all states to develop, transfer, acquire and use nuclear technology, equipment and materials for peaceful purposes; it asks the two major nuclear-weapon states to reduce by 10 percent their military expenditure and to devote a considerable part of the savings to the promotion of the economic and social development of the developing countries; it affirms the right of all states to participate on the footing of equality in disarmament deliberations which directly concern their national security; it calls for the creation of new forums for disarmament deliberations and negotiations with a greater geographical and political representative character. All these would be conducive to progress in disarmament and merit attention. He said that there are certain inadequacies in the draft final document, which leave room for further thoughts.

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He continued that the root cause of world war is the rivalry of imperialism and neo-imperialism for hegemony, and the arms race is a means by which they seek hegemony. While opposing the arms race, it must be pointed out in explicit terms that it is mainly the two superpowers that are locked in such a race, and it is inappropriate to make the generalized reference to "the massive and competitive accumulation of the most destructively weapons ever produced" by states. Otherwise, everyone is to blame for the arms race, and that is precisely what the superpowers want, because they are doing their utmost to shift the blame for the arms race onto all other states, so as to evade disarmament by themselves.

On the principles of disarmament, Chen Chu said that while possessing super armaments which far exceed those of all other countries, the two superpowers are stepping up their arms expansion in all fields. It is the common demand of the great number of small and medium-sized countries that disarmament should begin with the reduction of arms of the two superpowers. The Soviet Union and the United States bear special responsibilities for disarmament. This indisputable and fundamental principle of disarmament should be clearly embodied in the final document. It is inappropriate to make a general reference to "the cessation of nuclear-weapon testing by all states", "agreement on the simultaneous cessation by all states of the production of nuclear weapons", and "the limitation and reduction of the armed forces of states and of their conventional weapons" etc. because the superpowers may use this as a pretext to reject disarmament, and to maintain and enhance the supremacy in their nuclear and conventional armaments for world hegemony.

Chen Chu pointed out that it is entirely necessary to list as priorities of disarmament the reduction of nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction, conventional weapons and reduction of armed forces. Such a provision must not be interpreted as attaching importance only to nuclear disarmament to the neglect of the urgency of the reduction of conventional armaments. Equal importance should be attached to both, and the two should proceed in conjunction. Special care must be taken to prevent the superpowers from taking advantage of the urgent desire of the people for nuclear disarmament to play tricks on the question of nuclear disarmament, while delaying the reduction of their conventional armaments and even stepping up their competition in this field. Therefore, it is necessary to write in the final document in following wording: "Call on the two superpowers to halt the arms race, set out to destroy by stages their nuclear weapons and practically reduce their conventional weapons."

On nuclear test ban and nuclear non-proliferation, Chen Chu said that since the so-called complete nuclear test ban, like the earlier partial nuclear test ban, far from restricting the two major nuclear powers from continuing the production, stockpiling, development and use of nuclear weapons, will only help them to maintain and consolidate their nuclear hegemony and will not help remove the threat of nuclear war, he is firmly opposed to the conclusion of a so-called "comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty." He said, for the same reason, we cannot agree with the formulation: "The simultaneous cessation by all states of the production of nuclear weapons, the development and production of new types of nuclear weapons." If the two superpowers do not stop their nuclear weapons drastically, what reason do they have to ask other states to stop the production of nuclear weapons? He pointed out that the so-called "non-proliferation treaty" is a conspiracy contrived by the Soviet Union and the United States to maintain their nuclear monopoly.

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They are using it as a means not only to prevent other states from developing their nuclear capabilities for self-defence, but also to restrict other states from using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. While redoubling their efforts for the vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons, the two superpowers want to contain the horizontal proliferation, describing it as an important step to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, this will convince no one. There is no reason to impose the "N.P.T." on all states.

Chen Chu went on to say: Apart from pointing out the urgent need of first reducing the conventional armaments of the superpowers, the final document should stress the need of many small and medium-sized countries to acquire the necessary capabilities for self-defence. There can be no indiscriminate talk about the reduction of conventional armaments. It is especially necessary to guard against the superpowers using the so-called general disarmament to weaken the strength of small and medium-sized countries for resisting aggression. As for restricting the transfer of conventional weapons, it should be made clear that all states have the right to acquire the necessary conventional weapons on an equal footing for the purpose of strengthening their national defence and defending their national independence and security, and that it is also necessary to oppose the attempt of exporting countries to use the export of conventional armaments for exploitation, interference and control of other countries, not to say their attempt to incite conflicts and wars among states.

He said: "We cannot agree with the attempt to insert into the final document text lauding various international agreements on so-called disarmament and to impose such agreements on all states. Numerous facts prove that the existing so-called international agreements on disarmament concocted by the superpowers, far from truly restricting the arms race and promoting disarmament, have become instruments for the superpowers to deceive world opinion, cover up their acts of arms expansion and war preparations and prevent other states from strengthening their capabilities for self-defence. They do great harm and bring no good."

Chen Chu supported the just demand of the numerous small and medium-sized countries for reforming the existing disarmament machineries. The state of affairs in which the machinery for disarmament is controlled by the superpowers must be thoroughly changed, he stressed.

SUCCESS OF LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE DEBATES DISCUSSED

OW090349Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0755 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 2 Jun--To draw up a new sea law convention, the seventh session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea which began on 28 March in Geneva held discussions on the "tentative protocol on comprehensive consultations" [fei cheng shih tsung ho hsieh shang an wen 7236 2973 1709 4844 0678 0588 0794 2714 2429] worked out at the sixth session. The current session adjourned temporarily on 19 May and will be held again from 21 August through 15 September in New York.

The session at this stage indicated that with regard to the revision of related clauses in the protocol, the majority of the Third World countries, resolutely defending their sovereignty and maritime rights and interests, carried out acute struggle against the superpowers, which stubbornly persisted in seeking maritime hegemony.

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The focus of struggle was the question of an international seabed survey and seabed exploitation. With regard to the survey and exploitation system, delegates of developing countries firmly held that the international seabed zone and its resources are the common asset of mankind, and as such the survey and exploitation should be handled by an international seabed administration organized to represent the interests of all countries or should be carried out under its effective control. However, the two superpowers evaded this principle in discussing the question. The Soviet delegate requested that the clause permitting countries or entities to participate in surveys and exploitation under the control of the international seabed administration be changed to indicate that countries or entities enjoy rights of surveying and exploitation completely equal to the international seabed administration in an attempt to alter the tentative exploitation system stipulated in the protocol and make it an entirely "parallel exploitation system." The U.S. delegate made every effort to oppose the provision that private enterprises or corporations participating in surveying and exploitation should be obligated to provide the international seabed administration with funds and technical know-how. The attempt was to take advantage of its dominant position in technology to proceed with unilateral exploitation in disregard of the international seabed administration.

The most acute struggle at this stage of the session was connected with discussion of the clauses concerning territorial waters, straits, exclusive economic zones and continental shelves, which constitute the main part of the protocol. Delegates of most coastal countries made a number of suggestions for the revision of these clauses, insisting that they should meet their demands in regard to sovereignty, independence and security and opposing the unreasonable opinions and demands put forward by the superpowers. Many delegates reasoned against the superpowers' peremptoriness and, in particular, relentlessly exposed and criticized the Soviet delegate's intention to tamper with the concept of exclusive economic zones. They promptly laid bare their superpowers' criminal motive of maritime hegemonism in trying to make the exclusive economic zone a part of the high seas.

On the questions of maritime environmental protection and oceanographic research, delegates of many small and medium countries demanded that coastal countries' jurisdictional power to prevent pollution by ships and to protect their maritime environment be strengthened and that proper provisions be made for oceanographic research. The Soviet delegate tried in one way or another to restrict and weaken the jurisdictional power exercised by coastal countries and to oppose their right to take every compulsory measure on the pretext that it will "cause difficulty for international navigation." The other superpower's delegate blamed other coastal countries for putting too many restrictions on oceanographic research, requested that certain provisions be deleted, and tried to include in the protocol the concept of "freedom of scientific research," which is favorable to itself. These unreasonable opinions of the two superpowers were strongly rejected and opposed. In particular, the Soviet Union became the target of attack by all others at the session because of its peremptory attitude which further revealed its maritime hegemonist countenance.

Despite the active efforts of the vast number of Third World countries, the 8-week discussions and consultations at the session did not make the progress or achieve the results expected due to the obstructions by the superpowers.

UNITED STATES

PRESIDENT CARTER'S SPEECH ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS DISCUSSED

FW091136Y Peking NCHN Domestic Service in Chinese 1744 GMT 8 Jun 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 8 Jun--According to a report from Washington, U.S. President Carter, in a 7 June speech on U.S.-Soviet relations delivered to the graduating class at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, said: "The Soviet Union can choose either confrontation or cooperation--the United States is adequately prepared to meet either choice."

Carter said: "For a long time to come, our relations with the Soviet Union will be marked by competition." He added: "If we want to achieve success, we must make this competition constructive. Otherwise, such competition may possibly become dangerous and bring forth political disaster. For this reason, our relationship must be based on cooperation."

Carter said: "For years, our country has consistently sought to improve relations with the Soviet Union. The United States hopes to 'achieve detente,' 'strengthen cooperation,' and 'the two countries must exercise restraint in areas of dispute and in times of turmoil.'" But Carter pointed out that this U.S. effort to seek cooperation "has not resulted in removing the major difference between us."

He said: "As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, detente seems to be a struggle--accompanied by blustering acts--continuously carried out in various forms, with the goal of making political gains and expanding influence. The Soviet Union obviously regards military power and military aid as the best way to expand its influence abroad. Some unstable areas are clearly objects that attract the Soviet. All too often they seem ready to exploit such opportunities."

Carter pointed out: "They hope to use proxy troops to realize their objective." "The activities carried out by the Soviet Union to strengthen its military power are excessive, far exceeding the legitimate defense needs of themselves or their allies."

Then Carter spoke of the "major factors" determining U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union in the present situation. He said: "We will continue to maintain parity in nuclear strength." "We will maintain military spending on a prudent and constant level to support a more powerful NATO, maintain an army with great mobility, and maintain a strong force in the Pacific region."

Speaking about the expansionism into Africa by the Soviet Union and Cuba, Carter said: "We are deeply upset by the threat to regional peace and the threat to the freedom of countries in which it seems that foreign troops will remain for a long time." The United States will "support the African efforts to repel such an invasion." He also said: "Many countries are worrying that the nonaligned movement will be sabotaged by Cuba because it is evident that Cuba is closely allied with the Soviet Union, relying on it for economic support and political and military guidance and direction."

In his speech, Carter said that the United States would continue to conduct the SALT talks with the Soviet Union. He said: "We will continuously hold constructive talks to reach a fair SALT agreement." He said: "We don't want to link these talks with the competition in other fields, nor do we want to propose other special conditions in the course of the negotiations."

Carter also said detente between the United States and the Soviet Union "requires both sides to have increasingly restrained attitudes"; "failing to do so may sabotage detente."

SOVIET UNION

PEOPLE'S DAILY CRITICIZES BREZHNEV REMARKS ON EUROPE

[Article by Mei Ping [2734 1624]: "The Kremlin's Chicanery"]

[Text] In speeches and in statements to reporters made in Moscow, the Soviet leader recently discussed at great length the Soviet "desire to seek" a "solution" to "easing" the situation in Europe. [paragraph continues]

He pretended to be extremely concerned about European peace and security and wanted to provide a prescription for the "salvation" of Europe.

Brezhnev said: "There is a 'tense military situation' in Europe. Moreover, it is 'extremely tense and dangerous.'" There is no mistake about this point. The Soviet Union has constantly advertised in recent years that the world has "evolved from explosive confrontation to mutual cooperation," "the danger" giving rise to a new world war has died out" and there will be "no war and unrest" in Europe. Obviously, these are all deceptions. Now, in admitting that the European situation is "extremely tense and serious," Brezhnev is at long last telling the truth.

However, what is the source of tension in Europe and where does danger actually come from? Brezhnev is not even half honest about this. He solemnly swore that a Soviet "threat" "does not and cannot possibly exist." "The Soviet Union has no intention whatsoever of attacking any country whether in the West, the East, the north or the south." "The Soviet Union has not massed any assault force in Europe" and "basically has no plan for taking Western Europe." This is truly kindhearted compassion and mercy. However, can people believe these hollow statements?

Anyone can see that 70 percent of the massive Soviet Armed Forces is stationed in Europe, three of its four ocean-going fleets are deployed in European waters, and it has deployed an enormous number of tanks, planes and missiles in Europe. Not long ago it also deployed the new SS-20 medium-range missile in its western region and aimed it at West Europe. All these are far in excess of Soviet defense requirements.

Does the Soviet Union not constitute a threat to any country? In northern Europe, the Soviet Union has several divisions fiercely eyeing such countries as Norway and Denmark. Recently, it openly moved six nuclear submarines into the Baltic Sea and held military exercises aimed at the north European countries. Do not all these things constitute a threat to these countries? Brezhnev admitted that the Warsaw Pact has nearly a million men deployed on the central European front. The Soviet Union has more than 600,000 men in East Europe and nearly 20,000 tanks deployed on its European border that can be moved with a moment's notice. On the seas, from the Barents Sea and the Baltic Sea to the North Atlantic and the Atlantic Ocean, far from Soviet soil, which is free of Soviet warships. Nearly 100 Soviet submarines patrol the Atlantic and about 60 Soviet warships are regularly stationed in the Mediterranean. These are enough to show the seriousness of its enormous threat to West Europe. Some British persons pointed out: "Since the 1950's, the threat to the freedom and security of the British people has never been so serious as it is today." These are facts which nobody can cover up.

Has the Soviet Union no desire to attack any country? Without going too far back, the Soviet Union in recent years sent military personnel and Cuban mercenaries to intervene in Angola, invaded Zaire and overtly involved itself in the battle for the Horn of Africa. Are not such actions attacks? Actually, the attacks carried out in Africa by the Soviet Union are part of the strategic maneuvers in its preparations to take West Europe. On the one hand, the Soviet Union has stepped up its military maneuvers to threaten West Europe. On the other hand, it tried its utmost to gain a foothold in Africa so that it could reach east for the Persian Gulf and control the entrance to the Red Sea, move south to the Cape of Good Hope and west to cut the important lines of communication in the Atlantic, and outflank and encircle Europe.

Brezhnev told people: "No doubt a military balance exists" in Europe, and this almost seems to be the cure-all for safeguarding peace in Europe. According to him, the Soviet Union had never sought "military superiority" in the past and also has no intention of "adding a single soldier or even a single tank" in Europe in the future. However, the Western countries are "trying to gain superiority" in Europe. Brezhnev said: "What the Soviet Union practices is a more important principle of 'effect and countereffect.'" [paragraph continues]

If the Western countries intend to strengthen their armed forces in Europe, "the Soviet Union has no alternative but to accept the challenge" and the situation in Europe will also become "dangerous." This means that in confronting the overbearing threat of the Soviet Union, the European countries cannot strengthen their own defensive forces; otherwise they must bear the blame for "destroying" the "balance"!

In recent years the Soviet Union has vigorously expanded its military forces in Europe and, in particular, gained "military superiority" on the central European front. But the Kremlin is nevertheless displaying the signboard of "balance" to deceive people. The SUNDAY EXPRESS of Britain explained very clearly in a recent article: In these past few years, "the Soviet Union has actually achieved strategic nuclear balance with the United States. It possesses great strategic superiority in Europe and enjoys a superiority of two to one and three to one in tanks, artillery and warplanes in central Europe." The GENERALANZEIGER of West Germany bluntly pointed out in an editorial that these words spoken by Brezhnev in Moscow "have no other purpose than to demand the maintenance of this enormous superiority in non-nuclear weapons of the Warsaw Pact in Europe." The Soviet leader has indeed racked his brains in thinking up this trick. However, it will be increasingly difficult for him to deceive the people.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

TENG HSIAO-PING INTERVIEWED BY THAI NEWSMEN

BK090058Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Jun 78 p 2 BK

["Unofficial transcript" of PRC Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's 7 June interview given to visiting Thai press delegation in Peking]

[Text] A group of 18 Thai reporters, led by President of the Thai Reporters Association Phongsak Phayakkawichian, called on Chinese First Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping at the Great Hall of the People in Peking on Wednesday morning [7 June].

The group was accompanied by Thai Ambassador to China M.R. Kasemsamson Kasemsi and Mr Tseng Tao, who is president of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, during the courtesy call.

Vice Premier Teng shook hands with each of the Thai reporters and noted that all the Thai reporters were quite young. Mr Phongsak told him that members of his group average under 35 in age.

Mr Teng said his country was still backward for most of its reporters were quite old. Mr Phongsak replied that the young Thai reporters did not have a long history of struggle as did their Chinese counterparts.

Mr Teng added that struggle was good for the young. China had wasted quite a lot of time as a result of tyranny of the gang of four; the lost time could have been better spent on producing a new generation for the struggle.

"However, we are concentrating our attention on educating our youngsters in order to produce a new batch of young reporters," he said.

After that, the vice premier urged the Thai reporters to raise any question. An ensuing interview lasted nearly 100 minutes.

The following is an unofficial transcript of the interview:

Question: How is the problem between China and Vietnam going on?

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Teng: I have been asked about this many times. I am interested in hearing opinions from others on this question also.

As you are all aware, China had supported Vietnam in its wars of liberation. Outsiders may not know how large was the size of our assistance to Vietnam. I can tell you about it. Vietnam received supplies of food, clothing, and weapons from us during the wars against France and subsequently against the United States. Later on, the Soviet Union came to help Vietnam by providing it with weapons. All in all, however, the combined volume of aid from China was much larger than that from the Soviet Union. But Vietnam has recently made public statements that were unfriendly towards us. We have to put up with this for we have a mutual ideological obligation of internationalism.

Vietnam has been telling its people that China is encroaching on Vietnamese northern territory. Vietnam also digs into ancient history to raise contentions on invasions of Vietnam by some Chinese dynasties. It is true that during the Han Dynasty, Chinese troops invaded Vietnam and killed two Vietnamese female generals who have become heroines of Vietnam. But that incident took place some 2,000 years ago. How could they hold the present generation of Chinese responsible for this?

The late Premier Chou En-lai once laid a wreath at the monument of the two heroines when he visited Vietnam some time ago.

Although Vietnam has spread false information about aggression from China, China would continue to provide aid to Vietnam. China will exercise extreme self-restraint in the face of such unfriendly acts of Vietnam.

I want to tell you here also that Chinese cash grant to Vietnam has already amounted to 30,000 million yuan (36,000 million baht). But China has never demanded political concessions from Vietnam.

The only thing wrong with our aid to Vietnam, if there is anything wrong in it all, is that we have given Vietnam too much.

Vietnam is leaning towards the Soviet Union which is an arch enemy of China. Vietnam has maltreated China as well as Chinese people. But just look what we have done to offend Vietnam. Just look in our newspapers and see if there is anything bad and offensive towards Vietnam.

Overseas Chinese in Vietnam have been caught totally unprepared for maltreatment of Vietnam. At least 110,000 of them have been expelled from Vietnam. Vietnam is forcing Overseas Chinese to stay in new economic zones close to the Vietnamese-Cambodian border. And now, Vietnam is claiming that the Overseas Chinese simply escaped out of the country.

Vietnam has taken its 10th move against China. And it is taking the 11th step while China has just taken its first step, that is, to reduce aid to Vietnam and to tell the world what is really happening.

We are waiting for Vietnam to make further moves. If they go to the 12th move, then China will take its second move. If they go further to the 13th move, then we will proceed to our third move.

Question: Do you think there is some third country behind the current conflict between China and Vietnam?

Teng: Certainly, there is one.

Question: Will this in any way affect stability in Southeast Asia?

Teng: The stability in Southeast Asia has been affected, even before the aggression against Cambodia. But China is not afraid of any superpower building its base in Southeast Asia.

Question: Will there be any negotiation to settle the Sino-Vietnamese conflict?

Teng: There is still no foundation for such negotiation either with Vietnam or the third country behind the conflict.

Question: Doesn't the conflict within the socialist camp damage its influence over the Third World?

Teng: That depends on how you define socialism. We divide the world into three parts. There are two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet Union was once a socialist state. But after Khrushchev came to power, the Soviet Union was no longer a socialist state. It has turned into a social imperialist state where capitalism is being revived.

The Soviet Union wants to fight in a World War III. And this World War III will be started either by the Soviet Union itself or the United States. The Soviet Union is the very source of the World War III. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng mentioned this in a recent session of the national congress.

China has stood firm on resisting hegemonism, opposing exploitation because China adheres to the pancasila--five principles of peaceful coexistence. China therefore is against the world hegemonism as well as regional hegemonism.

Question: There have been recurring border clashes between Thailand and Cambodia. What is the opinion of China on this question? And what will China do to help resolve this question?

Teng: We have been trying. We want to see the two countries have better understanding towards each other. As far as we know, leaders of both sides are earnest in trying to resolve this question.

A few days ago Vice Premier of Cambodia Mr Ieng Sary stopped in Peking on his way to the UN disarmament conference. Mr Ieng Sary reiterated the desire of his country to end the border conflict with Thailand during his meeting with me.

Question: When will a Chinese leader visit Thailand. Who will be the one to go?

Teng: We have accepted the invitation. And I am the one who will go to Thailand within this year. We are waiting for some final arrangement. However, a man of my age (72) seems not so suitable for overseas trip.

Question: Are you satisfied with the present state of relationship between Thailand and China?

Teng: (Former Prime Minister) M. R. Khukrit Pramot made a wise decision in establishing diplomatic relations with China (in mid-1975). Since then, there has been no major problem between us except the outstanding question of our support for the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT).

When M.R. Khukrit visited Peking (in mid-1975), he took note that the Communist Party of China (CPC) has maintained a relationship with the CPT for quite a long time. But that would not prevent Thailand and China from establishing and strengthening their diplomatic ties.

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When Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan visited Peking (in late March 1978) we talked again about the relationship between the CPC and the CPT. And Gen Kriangsak was told that the ties between the CPC and the CPT would continue. But China considers communist insurgency in Thailand an internal problem of Thailand.

This is the only position left for China to take. Taking any other position would disqualify China from making justified criticism against the Soviet Union.

Apart from this, there is no outstanding issue between us. Thailand has not maltreated Overseas Chinese the way Vietnam is doing. China has a three-point policy toward Overseas Chinese: First, they should try to adopt the nationality of the country in which they are staying if they are qualified to do so. Second, China disagrees with any Overseas Chinese adopting dual nationalities. And third, if they do not become local citizens, they should abide by all laws and orders of the host country.

Question: We want to hear your opinion on the relationship between China and ASEAN.

Teng: The relationship has been improving. Only two of the five ASEAN states, Singapore and Indonesia, have no diplomatic relations with us owing to some historical events. Anyway, China can wait. Singapore has already made clear its stand--it would not establish diplomatic ties with China before Indonesia. Anyway, Singapore and Indonesia have maintained regular contacts with China.

Question: Do you think the gang of four may be able to return to power?

Teng: Definitely not. The people would never pardon them for what they have done to this country. The people are still very furious with them.

Question: China has recently opened itself to foreign tourists. Doesn't it worry that foreign culture may adversely affect the Chinese culture?

Teng: Personally, I am not at all worried. The late Chairman Mao had read a large number of books by capitalists and yet he remained a revolutionary till the end. Chinese people are working hard, and when they are confident that communism is the correct line of thinking, nothing in this world can affect them.

Actually, it is good for the people to have some opportunity to compare by themselves what is good and what is bad.

Question: What do you think the Third World should do to protect itself in future?

Teng: The world is not in peace. Everywhere there is danger. We want to warn all our friendly states that the grave danger would come from the North Pole. Another world war will occur someday, so they must take steps to prepare themselves for it so that they will be least affected by it. Take China, for example. China is taking three steps. First, recognising the danger of another world war and taking appropriate measures to protect itself. Second, realising the fact that the party which will start the war will continue to strengthen its strategic power when it sees China is making its own preparations. And third, China will not resort to appeasement to avoid the next world war. France already had a very good lesson on appeasement before World War II started.

The Chinese people are working hard to delay the outbreak of the new world war for at least 22 more years. During this time, we will try to realise four fundamental goals of modernisation--that involves agriculture, industry, technology and self-defence.

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But the party which will start the war is like a mad man; if he chooses to start the war earlier, then we will have to prepare ourselves for it too.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER YU CHAN MEETS THAI JOURNALISTS

OW082318Y Peking NCNA in English 2015 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking. 8 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Yu Chan met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with the Journalist delegation from Thailand led by Pongsak Phayakkhawichian, president of the Reporter Association of Thailand and acting editor-in-chief of the MATICHON.

WANG PING-NAN PETES PHILIPPINE SINGING GROUP

OW082058Y Peking NCNA in English 1938 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking. 7 June (HSINHUA)--Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association of Friendship with Foreign Countries, gave a banquet here this evening for the madrigal singers of the University of the Philippines with Andrea O. Veneracion as the choirmaster. Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Philippine Embassy in Peking Rodolfo Severino and Mrs. Severino were among the guests.

In his toast at the banquet, President Wang Ping-nan expressed joy at the visit of the U.P. madrigal singers who brought with them the Philippine people's friendly feelings for the Chinese people on the eve of the third anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and the 80th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of the Philippines. He said that the U.P. madrigal choir made up of outstanding singers in the Philippines will entertain the Chinese audience with songs unique for their national characteristics. This will not only add a splendid flower of Sino-Philippine friendship to the Chinese stage but also provide an opportunity for the Chinese artists to learn from them, Wang Ping-nan stressed.

Choirmaster Veneracion said in her toast that the hospitality of the Chinese people has given the visitors the impression that the long-standing friendship of the Philippine and Chinese peoples will grow still further and their good wishes will bring these two Third World countries closer together.

Chinese and Philippine artists presented works of music of the two countries at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Present at the banquet were Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, leading members of the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Culture, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and other departments concerned, and artists in the Chinese capital.

The Philippine singers arrived here yesterday for a performance tour of China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

Singers Give Premiere

OW082038Y Peking NCNA in English 2003 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Jun (HSINHUA)--The madrigal singers of the University of the Philippines gave their premiere at the theatre of the Nationalities Palace of Culture here this evening.

The choir is made up of students and teachers of the university. Since its inception in 1963, the choir has performed in many countries, drawing favourable comments from the audiences.

This evening the young Philippine singers presented a programme including Philippine songs, folk songs of many countries and European songs of the 16th century, delighting the local audience with their highly skilful singing and control of tone and rhythm. Singing in perfect harmony, they successfully rendered in different languages folk songs of various countries which are contrasting in style. They also sang the Chinese songs "The East Is Red" and "The Third World, Unite" in Chinese. Their performance drew round after round of applause.

Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Philippine Embassy in Peking Rodolfo Severino and Mrs. Severino attended the concert. Also present were Wang Lan-hsi, vice-minister of culture; Wang Shu, vice-minister of foreign affairs [title as received]; and Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for friendship with Foreign Countries. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1710 GMT on 8 June says Wang Hsiao-yun, Mr. Hsueh and Hou Tien, responsible persons of departments concerned, also attended the recital.]

EUROPE

HUANG HUA BEGINS NETHERLANDS VISIT; ARRIVAL REPORTED

X081540Y Peking NCNA in English 1514 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] The Hague, 8 Jun (HSINHUA)--Huang Hua, foreign minister of the People's Republic of China, arrived here today for an official visit to the Kingdom of the Netherlands on the invitation of the Dutch Government.

Huang Hua was warmly greeted at the Schiphol Airport by Christoph van der Klaauw, Dutch foreign minister; M.H.C. Ruiken, director-general for the Political Affairs Department; T. Westerhoff, director of the Protocol Department of the Dutch Foreign Ministry; and Dutch Ambassador to China J. Delleman as well as representatives of the Netherlands-China Friendship Association.

Greeting the Chinese foreign minister at the airport were also Chinese Ambassador to the Netherlands Chen Hsin-Jen and other diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy here.

A welcoming ceremony was held at the airport where the national flags of the two countries were flying. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, accompanied by Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw, inspected a guard of honour.

In a press statement at the airport, Huang Hua said: "I feel very happy to have come to visit your beautiful country and to have an exchange of views with Foreign Minister van der Klaauw on the international situation and questions of common interest."

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"The people of China and the Netherlands have been friendly and the development of the relations between our two countries is satisfactory. I hope that my visit will help further increase the friendship between our two peoples and strengthen the friendly relations between our two countries." Then, Huang Hua and his party sent to the guest house.

Peted By Foreign Minister

OW091246Y Peking NCNA in English 1238 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Text] The Hague, 8 Jun (HSINHUA)--Dutch Foreign Minister van der Klaauw said here today that Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua's visit to the Netherlands is a clear sign of the strengthening of contacts and cooperation between China and West European countries. He was speaking at a banquet given by him in honour of the visiting Chinese foreign minister.

Van der Klaauw referred to the development of constructive relations and cooperation between the Netherlands and China. He said: "In fact, there exists a basic agreement between us on a number of principles. I remind you in particular of the principle that a lasting and secure peace in the world cannot be achieved until every nation respects the independence and security of every other nation, large or small.

He said that the people and government of the Netherlands have followed with attention the progress the People's Republic of China has made to turn it into a modern nation. "Although the people of China recently lost two of their greatest leaders--the late Chairman Mao Tsetung and the late Premier Chou En-lai--political leaders who were also greatly admired outside China, your country has continued on its way forward," he added.

"It is my sincere wish that our relations with the People's Republic of China will continue to be marked by a mutual goodwill, friendly understanding and by a wide field of activities," Van der Klaauw concluded.

Minister Huang Hua in his reply pointed out that the Dutch people had waged a firm and courageous struggle against foreign domination and in defence of national independence. "During the Second World War, they made a valuable contribution to the defeat of the fascist aggressors," he said.

Speaking on the great achievements of the Dutch people in conquering nature, in industry, agriculture, animal husbandry and in culture, Huang Hua said: "The outstanding talents and wisdom shown by your people in all fields of human endeavour in the long stream of historical development have won the deep admiration of the Chinese people."

"In the present international situation, China and the Netherlands, though having different social systems, are faced with the same problems and share much common ground: We are ardent lovers of peace, and we both cherish our independence and sovereignty and are determined to guard our countries' security; we both maintain that countries, irrespective of their size, are equal and should respect one another; we wish to develop friendly relations with other countries but firmly oppose the dictates of other and any attempt to lord it over us," Huang Hua stressed.

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"It is on the basis of these common points that our bilateral relations have developed satisfactorily through joint efforts since the establishment of our diplomatic relations and especially since their elevation," he added.

Huang Hua said that the Chinese people resolutely support all peoples in their struggles against hegemonist aggression, interference, subversion, control and bullying, and support the West European countries in their endeavour to attain greater strength through unity and appreciate their establishing and developing relations of equality and mutual benefit with third world countries. "We are happy to note that the Government of the Netherlands is making new efforts to promote West European unity, strengthen the joint defence of the Netherlands and Western Europe and develop relations with Third World countries," he added. "I believe the current visit will help increase our mutual understanding and develop the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries," he concluded.

Among those present at the banquet were Chen Hsin-jen, Chinese ambassador to the Netherlands, and Ho Kung-kai, director of a department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Present also were Van Lynden, grand master of the Royal Household, L.M. Thurlings, president of the First Chamber, T. Portheine, vice-president of the Second Chamber, J. Dolleman, Dutch ambassador to China, P.G.L.L. Schols, burgomaster of The Hague, and officials of the Foreign Ministry of the Netherlands.

Hold Talks

OW091300Y Peking NCHA in English 1255 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Text] The Hague, 8 Jun (HSINHUA)--Prime Minister of the Netherlands A. van Agt today received Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua who is on an official visit here. They had a friendly conversation. The Chinese foreign minister conveyed the regards of Premier Hua Kuo-feng to Prime Minister Van Agt, and the Dutch prime minister expressed his thanks and asked Huang Hua to convey his regards to the Chinese premier. Chinese Ambassador to the Netherlands Chen Hsin-jen was present on the occasion.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua exchanged views today with Dutch Foreign Minister C. van der Klaauw on the present situation and issues of common interest. Those present on the Chinese side included Ambassador Chen Hsin-jen and Ho Kung-kai, director of the department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Present on the Dutch side were Ch. Rutten, director-general of the Political Affairs Department of the Dutch Foreign Ministry; J. Dolleman, Dutch ambassador to China; and A. B. Hoytink, director of the Asian and Oceania Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua also met with Th. L.M. Thurlings, president of the First Chamber, and A. Vondeling, president of the Second Chamber.

WANG SHANG-JUNG FETES BELGIAN DEPUTY PREMIER'S WIFE

OW081310Y Peking NCHA in English 1227 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Jun (HSINHUA)--Wang Shang-jung, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, yesterday feted Mrs. Boyenants, wife of Paul Vanden

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Boyanants, deputy prime minister and minister of national defence of Belgium.

In the course of the banquet, they had a friendly conversation.

YEH CHIEN-YING GREETS QUEEN ELIZABETH'S BIRTHDAY

OW081616Y Peking in English to Europe 2030 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee sent a message on Wednesday to Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom extending warm congratulations to her on the occasion of her official birthday. The message wishes the United Kingdom and its people well-being and prosperity. It also expresses the hope that the relations between China and the United Kingdom and the friendship between the peoples of the two countries will further develop.

British Charge Gives Banquet

OW081610Y Peking NCNA in English 1528 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Jun (HSINHUA)--E.T. Davies, charge d'affaires a.i. of the British Embassy in China, gave a banquet here this evening in celebration of the birthday of Queen Elizabeth the Second.

Among those present were Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade; Chang Wen-chin and Sung Chih-kuang, vice-foreign minister and assistant foreign minister; and Wang Shang-jung, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

CIVIL AIR AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SPANISH GOVERNMENT

OW082232Y Peking NCNA in English 2006 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Jun (HSINHUA)--An agreement on civil aviation transport between the governments of China and Spain was initialed here today.

This stemmed from a series of friendly talks which took place from June 5 to 8 between Wang Nai-Tien, deputy director of the Commanding Department of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (CAAC), and a Spanish Government delegation for negotiating the aviation agreement led by Diego Yniguez Sanchez-Arjona, director general of aviation transport of the Spanish Ministry of Transport and Communications. The delegation is paying a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the CAAC.

Chang Jiu-ai, deputy director-general of the CAAC, has given a banquet in honour of the delegation, which will leave Peking shortly to visit southern China before returning home.

TURKISH PRIME MINISTER CITED REJECTING SOVIET ARMS

OW071904Y Peking NCNA in English 1848 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Jun (HSINHUA)--Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit said yesterday that his country will not turn to the Soviet Union for weapons even if the U.S. arms embargo is not lifted, according to a report from Rome.

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Ecevit made the remarks to the press at Leonardo da Vinci Airport while in transit from Washington to Ankara after attending the North Atlantic Treaty Organization summit in the U.S. capital.

Voicing his discontent with NATO due to the U.S. arms embargo on his country, the Turkish prime minister said: "NATO is not capable of honoring its commitments to Turkey and the European countries cannot fill the vacuum created by the U.S. arms embargo."

The United States imposed the embargo on Turkey in 1975 following the latter's clash with Greece over Cyprus in the previous year. As a retaliation Turkey closed 25 U.S. military bases in the country.

The U.S. President asked Congress last April to lift the ban on arms supply to Turkey, but this was vetoed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on May 11. At this juncture, Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces Nikolay Ogarkov paid a visit to Turkey. Turkish Minister of Defense Hasan Esat Isik told a press conference after his talks with N. Ogarkov that the Soviet chief of the General Staff said should the Turkish armed forces need military aid, the USSR would extend it to the best of its ability.

According to an AFP report, Prime Minister Ecevit said after his meeting with President Carter on May 31 that the latter had assured him of his determination to work for an early lifting by the U.S. Congress of the embargo on American arms supply to Turkey. President Carter and Prime Minister Ecevit "reviewed the urgent need for strengthening NATO's southern flank and for rebuilding U.S.-Turkish relations," a White House communique said.

MILITARY DELEGATION STOPS IN BUCHAREST, EN ROUTE TO BELGRADE

OW090123Y Peking NCNA in English 0102 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Jun (HSINHUA)--A Chinese military goodwill delegation led by member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Yang Yung made a stopover here today on its way to Belgrade.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Lieutenant-General Ion Suta, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the Romanian armed forces, and leading members of various services concerned in Romania.

Comrade Suta had a cordial and friendly conversation with Yang Yung and other Chinese comrades.

Present on the airport were also Lu Chi-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim, Yuan Yun-lou, military attache, and other diplomats of the Chinese Embassy here.

Yugoslav Ambassador to Romania Nikolic and Military Attache Colonel Milosjevic of the Yugoslav Embassy were also present.

Arrives in Belgrade

OW090125Y Peking NCNA in English 0112 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Chinese military goodwill delegation with Yang Yung, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and deputy chief of General Staff of the People's Liberation Army, as its leader and Liao Han-sheng, member

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of the party Central Committee and political commissar of the PLA Nanking units, as its deputy leader arrived here this afternoon.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by General Ilija Radakovic, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Lieutenant General Jozse Jakic of the Department of Antichemical Warfare; Major General Avgust Vrtar, vice-director of the Political Department of the Federal Secretariat for National Defence; Major General Vojislav Mikić of the Air Force; other high-ranking officers and Dusan Gaspari, director of the Far East Department of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

On behalf of the delegation, Yang Yung thanked General Radakovic for the invitation and the warm welcome accorded him and his colleagues by the people's army.

The delegation was also greeted by Kang Chi-Min, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, Wang Chen-hsi, military attache of the embassy and member of the delegation, and other embassy staff.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

COVERAGE CONTINUES OF RWANDAN PRESIDENT HABYARIMANA'S VISIT

State Council Gives Banquet

OW081858Y Peking NCNA in English 1847 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 8 Jun (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping presided over a grand banquet hosted by the State Council here this evening to warmly welcome Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and founding president of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, Mrs. Habyarimana and their party.

Present were Chen Mu-hua, vice-premier of the State Council; Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Chen, minister of culture; Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister; and Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The banquet was held in the Great Hall of the People. The national flags of China and Rwanda hung side by side over the rostrum in the banquet hall. The band played tunes of welcome as President and Mrs. Habyarimana entered the banquet hall in the company of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua and Vice-Chairman Ngapo Ngawang-jigme. President and Mrs. Habyarimana shook hands with leading members of Chinese departments concerned and diplomatic envoys of various countries to China present on the occasion.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and President Habyarimana spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Their speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of Rwanda and China respectively.

Also among the guests were Rwandan Ambassador to China Narcisse Nyandwi, Mrs. Nyandwi, embassy officials and other Rwandan friends in Peking.

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Present on the host side were also leading members of other government departments, the National Women's Federation, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1756 GMT on 8 June adds the following at this point: "... including Lu Ko-Pai, Chia Shih, Cheng Fei, Ho Kang, Hsia Chih-hsu, Tseng Hsuan, Yang Chun, Chao Fa-sheng, Li Ching-chuan [2621 7230 1557], Wang Wen, Chin Chuan, Li Pu, Chin Chao, Huang Kan-ying, Wang Hsien and Yang Chi"] and Chinese Ambassador to Rwanda Yueh Liang and his wife Sun Chi.

Teng Hsiao-ping Speech

OWO81656Y Peking NCNA in English 1635 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Jun (REJNHEA)--Following is the full text of Vice-premier Teng Hsiao-ping's speech at the banquet given by the State Council in honour of the president of Rwanda here this evening:

Your Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, respected president of the Republic of Rwanda, and Mrs. Habyarimana, distinguished guests from Rwanda, friends and comrades:

We are very glad that His Excellency Major General Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda, and Mrs. Habyarimana, making light of a long journey, have come to our country for an official visit at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, and brought to the Chinese people the fraternal sentiments of the people of Rwanda. Please allow me, on behalf of Chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese Government and people, to express warm welcome to His Excellency Mr. President and Mrs. Habyarimana and the other distinguished guests from Rwanda.

The Republic of Rwanda is a beautiful and richly-endowed hilly country in the center of Africa, and its brave and industrious people are full of vigour and vitality. Externally, the government and people of Rwanda, under the leadership of his excellency the president, have in recent years pursued a policy of non-alignment, actively upheld African unity, opposed superpower rivalry for hegemony and interference in African affairs, and supported the liberation struggles of the people in southern Africa and other just struggles of Afro-Asian peoples, thus making valuable contributions to the United struggle of the people of Africa and the Third World as a whole against hegemonism, imperialism and colonialism. Internally, the Government of Rwanda has laid stress on developing the national economy and culture, attached importance to developing agriculture, advocated self-reliance and won gratifying successes in national construction. The Chinese Government extends warm congratulations to you and wishes you continuous new victories on your road to progress.

Our friends have come from the African Continent, where the situation is causing grave concern to the people of the world. Over the past year and more, the rivalry between the superpowers in Africa has been getting ever fiercer so that Africa has become a hot spot in the two superpowers' strategic plans for dominating the world. In an effort to sow discord and create trouble everywhere, the late-coming superpower, in particular, has continually dispatched additional mercenaries to Africa to kindle flames of war in various places, throwing Africa into unprecedented turmoil and causing great anxiety among African countries.

Before the war flames it fanned up in the Horn of Africa had died, it recently engineered a second intrusion into Zaire by mercenaries. However, the great African people are not to be bullied. A year ago, the heroic Zairian Army and people won in their trial of strength with that superpower. And this time again, under the leadership of President Mobutu, they rose in counter-attack and dealt quick and heavier blows at the aggressors by uniting the whole nation for sustained defence. Stark reality has made the African countries see more and more clearly the danger of the meddling and interference in African affairs by the superpowers, and particularly by the one which constantly mouths nice words about "supporting national independence movements". They are heightening their vigilance, strengthening their unity, rallying their forces and expanding their united defence so as better to jointly resist foreign aggression and expansion. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the African people in their just cause of unity against hegemonism, imperialism and colonialism, firmly support Zaire, the Third World and all sovereign countries in their just struggles to safeguard territorial integrity, national independence and state sovereignty. As his excellency the president pointed out, Africa belongs to the African people. We are convinced that final victory will surely belong to the heroic African people and that all external forces of aggression will be driven out of Africa.

Friends and comrades: This year we have successfully held the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress of great historical significance. We have now begun a new Long March under the leadership of the party's Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. It is our task to modernize our agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology and turn China into a powerful socialist country by the end of this century. The people of all nationalities in our country are working hard and enthusiastically on all fronts for the accomplishment of this general task for the new period.

Both China and Rwanda are developing countries belonging to the Third World. Both our peoples suffered long from imperialist oppression and exploitation in the past and now shoulder the important tasks of defending national independence and developing the national economy and culture. Bound closely together by a common destiny, our two peoples naturally sympathize with and support each other. The relations between our two countries have therefore developed rapidly and smoothly since the establishment of diplomatic relations. His excellency Mr. President's current visit to China will further promote the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries, and the flower of friendship between our two peoples will bloom more luxuriantly. We wish His Excellency Mr. President a pleasant stay and a completely successful visit in China.

Now I propose a toast:

To the prosperity of the Republic of Rwanda and the well-being of its people,

To new victories for the African people in their struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism,

To the continuous development of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Rwanda and the daily growth of the friendship between our two peoples,

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To the health of His Excellency Mr. President and Mrs. Habyarimana,
To the health of the other distinguished guests from Rwanda,
To the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and
To the health of all friends and comrades present here!

Habyarimana Speech

OW081732Y Peking NCNA in English 1718 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Jun (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the speech by His Excellency Major-General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda, at the banquet given in his honour by the State Council here this evening:

Your Excellency Mr Vice-Premier, eminent members of the Central Committee of the party,
Honourable deputies to the National People's Congress,

Your Excellencies Messieurs the ministers,

Your Excellencies Messieurs representatives of the diplomatic corps,

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends:

I have the great honour and deep joy to express to you and the Chinese Government and people the pleasure that my delegation and myself experience in visiting today this great, friendly country, the People's Republic of China. We are here among you as couriers of the message of salute and friendship of the people of Rwanda, who are regrouped in the national revolutionary movement for development to the Chinese people and their eminent leaders.

Since our arrival in this beautiful country, the delegation that accompany me and myself have very much appreciated the exceptional quality of the welcome accorded to us as well as the particularly kind attention with which we continue to be surrounded. This mark of sympathy is for us a true evidence of the profundity of the friendship and the solidity of the ties that unite our two peoples. Also, I wish to express to you, Mr Vice-Premier, in the name of this delegation and in my own name, our profound gratitude for the warmth of this welcome and for the kind words that you have spoken regarding our country Rwanda and to myself.

Your Excellency Mr Vice-Premier, these tokens of attention accorded to us confirm our conviction that, beyond courtesy and protocol, our present visit will give us a happy

opportunity to tighten the bonds of friendship and cooperation existing between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Rwanda. We are indeed assured that the friendly conversations which we have had and which we shall pursue together will be crowned with success in the mutual interest of our two peoples.

So it is for us a happy occasion to view the realities of your nation and to draw inspiration from the efforts of the Chinese people in their glorious march towards social justice, unity round their leaders, well-being and progress.

The valiant Chinese people, under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, in faithfully applying the teachings of the great leader Mao Tse-tung, have succeeded in consolidating their economy and their socio-cultural values, commanding the admiration and respect of the Rwandese people, for whom all these achievements are a source of encouragement.

The victory scored by the Chinese people also constitutes a cause of great pride for all the peoples of the Third World who are pleased to have in their ranks a courageous people resolved to surmount all the stumbling-blocks placed in their way by the champions of international imperialism.

It touches my heart to stress the great admiration that the people of Rwanda cherish towards the regretted Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great teacher and first leader of the People's Republic of China, of whom I evoke a memory with the greatest respect.

I have the firm conviction that his name will rest engraved in history, and that all future generations will understand, through his teachings, and admire this unique man who led his people to the peak of glory thanks to the Proletarian Revolution of October 1, 1949.

I will also take this pleasant occasion to renew my warm wish for every success to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the respected worthy successor to the august founder of the People's Republic of China. Today I again solemnly wish him complete success in his lofty mission of leading the Chinese people, irreversibly engaged, along the road of peace, freedom and progress and toward ever greater well-being.

The victories that your people have achieved under his guidance, and their confidence in him assure us of the correctness of his action for which we give him our total support.

Your Excellency Mr Vice-Premier, we are happy to note that the relations between our two countries are characterized by mutual friendship and trust. This remarkable development of the relations between our two countries has undoubtedly been facilitated by many similar historical traits of our two peoples.

Indeed, Mr Vice-Premier, Rwanda regained her freedom after several centuries of successive domination, first by the feudal clique and then by foreign colonizers. The masses of the people, tired of the exploitation of man by man, rose first against the feudal system in 1959. The colonizers, not being able to resist the irreversible course of history, surrendered in 1962 before the popular demand and granted independence.

On July 5, 1973 the Armed Forces of Rwanda took the destiny of the country in their hands for the sake of preserving the gains of the social revolution of 1959 in face of elements bent on a policy of hatred, division and intrigue.

Since the beginning of the second republic we have devoted a special effort to the purification of the internal politics of our country and to the strengthening of our international relations.

At home, our action has especially centred on the restoration of national unity and on the consolidation of peace within our boundaries.

Today, peace and national unity, which we have devoted our efforts on restoring, imbue the Rwandese people who, besides, have learnt that the development of our country will only be the result of the joining of all dynamic forces of the nation.

In this regard, we think that the example of the People's Republic of China has demonstrated very well that united action is the principle guarantee of a rapid and harmonious progress of the Third World countries.

In our foreign policy, we have renewed close ties first of all with our immediate neighbours, because we consider economic, social and cultural cooperation between African countries to be a sure way towards the well-being of our peoples and the consolidation of the unity of our continent.

Beyond these good-neighbourly relations, we have likewise given priority in our programme to the strengthening of our relations with countries which love peace and justice based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and which adhere to mutual respect for sovereignty. We wish especially to express our gratitude to those friendly countries which back us up in our struggle against underdevelopment. Among others in the first rank of these countries is the People's Republic of China. Does not our presence here constitute a special mark that we wish to imprint on these relations?

The generous and dynamic cooperation existing between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Rwanda and the effect it exercises on key-sectors in our national development is a cause of great satisfaction for the Rwandese people and their leaders.

Our current visit expresses, in the name of the government and the whole people of Rwanda, our sentiments of profound gratitude for the indefatigable efforts your country continually devotes to the development of Rwanda. This strengthens our conviction in the principle which is dictated to us by the manifesto programme of our national revolutionary movement for development. This programme calls on us to stand on the side of those who sincerely seek to consolidate world peace and international cooperation, especially in favour of poorer countries. The national revolutionary movement for development will recognize Rwanda's true friends from their effective contributions to the development of our country.

The strengthening of this generous aid that your country gives us remains for Rwanda an indispensable complement to what we have decided to do ourselves. At home, we adhere to one of the firm principles of the manifesto programme of the national revolutionary movement for development and the thought of the great leader Mao Tsetung, namely: "Relying mainly on our own efforts."

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Mr. Vice-Premier, allow me here to pay tribute to all the Chinese experts and technicians who have had the occasion to work in Rwanda. Their friendship for the Rwandese people and their admirable tenacity in work have constituted and will constitute an example for us all who have seen them at work. They deserve our sincere thanks.

The Republic of Rwanda, which attaches particular importance to freedom and dignity, is happy to have the support of the People's Republic of China which never ceases to support the African peoples oppressed by the racist minority regimes and by apartheid. It is my pleasure here to stress our great appreciation of the kind contribution of your country to the liberation of all the peoples fighting for their freedom and dignity.

The Republic of Rwanda, on her part, extends support by all her means to those who fight to assure their dignity, well-being and freedom. That is why we remain particularly preoccupied by the situation which still prevails in southern Africa.

The apartheid in the Republic of South Africa is always practised with cunning, tenacity and cruelty by the racist minority regime of Pretoria in disregard of the universal reprobation of this shameless system, which seeks to physically and culturally separate the different groups who live in this territory and to subordinate the interests of the black majority to the well-being of the white minority. The inequality in all spheres exists only by strong repression. All the practices of the fascist countries are rampant here: Arbitrary arrests, unlimited detention, torture in concentration camps, hanging and many other misdeeds used by the regime of apartheid to perpetuate itself.

While the last Portuguese colonial empire is crumbling owing to the firm determination of the liberation movements of the countries concerned, to the cohesion of the efforts of different free African states and to the noble contribution of friendly countries, among which is the People's Republic of China, which measure up to its just value the price of freedom, the situation in Zimbabwe and Namibia remains very disquieting and explosive. The racist minority regimes obstinately continue with the oppression of the majority.

In Zimbabwe, all attempts at reconciliation or search for a peaceful solution have up to now failed woefully and the malicious racist Ian Smith whose conscience is troubled by so much blood of freedom martyrs is pushing a new policy of sowing discord among liberation movements, attempting thereby to deceive international public opinion. Rwanda adheres to the resolutions of OAU and will not recognize any government which does not represent the will of all the Zimbabwean people.

In Namibia, the efforts made by the United Nations and OAU have not yet achieved any success, and the retrogressive minority and racist regime of Pretoria continues to obstruct the decisions of the international community. Thus the Namibian people remain under the yoke of racial segregation which flouts their dignity and freedom.

We most energetically condemn the illegal occupation of territory and will remain committed to SWAPO, the sole representative of the Namibian people.

This situation calls on us to maintain and reinforce our support to the valiant freedom fighters.

It is only at the cost of sustained efforts, unfailing solidarity and the support of its true friends that independent Africa will be able to reestablish its children in their honour and their inalienable rights to self-determination. We are convinced that no weapon can conquer the force of unity of the African peoples and the solidarity of the Third World countries.

In the Near East, Zionism robs the Arab peoples of their lands where it forcibly establishes Jewish colonies in disregard of repeated condemnations by the international community.

Furthermore, Israel blindly persists in denying the Palestinian people the right to an independent existence, the right to freely set up their country, in disregard of the desire of the international community to see this people to sovereignty determine their own destiny.

Rwanda continues to maintain that a just and durable peace will be effective in this region only when Israel has withdrawn its troops from all the occupied territories and has recognized the right of the Palestinian people to set up their own state.

Your Excellency Mr. Vice-Premier, The Republic of Rwanda strongly defends the principle of self-determination of all the peoples as well as supports without reservation the restoration and maintenance of peace in the world, in the zones of conflicts in particular.

Animated by the same sentiments, we cherish the strong hope that, under the pressure of the entire international community, those who engage in the absurd arms race will be subdued by reason and that the enormous sums spent on the acquisition of arms of massive destruction will be used to help development, the only guarantee of a genuine peace.

We strongly hope that international cooperation will be strengthened by changing especially the present economic system based on injustice and inequality in order to establish a just equilibrium in the distribution of the wealth of the world.

If a generalized economic crisis has indeed been registered for some time, it is advisable to search for the reasons in the maladjustment of the structures of the present international economic relations to the realities of the constantly changing world.

The Republic of Rwanda thus advocates a justice based on the mutual interests of peoples. She welcomes the fact that the economic relations between the industrialized countries and the developing countries are being reexamined on a more just and equitable basis.

The raw materials of Third World countries should receive just payment, and the Third World has the right to exercise full economic sovereignty over its resources.

Being a poor and land-locked country, Rwanda has also other forms of handicaps, notably the fact that known natural resources are very limited. We very strongly feel the damage of the constant deterioration of the world economy.

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Rwanda associates herself with all initiative in search for a platform in favour of equitable economic relations between world trade partners.

Therefore, we attach a particular importance to international solidarity. We highly and fairly appraise the value of aid from friendly countries, among which we are happy to count the People's Republic of China. But at the same time we never cease to encourage the Rwandese people to learn to solve their problems by relying on their own strength, external aid being only a complement to the national effort. It is in this spirit that we cultivate the firm conviction that the People's Republic of China will continue to support our strong determination to conquer hunger, ignorance and disease, thus concretizing the ties of friendship and solidarity that unite our two countries.

In conclusion, I wish to express our unforgettable feelings for the warm welcome that His Excellency Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the People's Republic of China, his government and the Chinese people as well as you, Your Excellency Mr. Vice-Premier, have accorded my delegation and myself. In the name of my delegation and in my own name, I express to you all our profound thanks. May the Chinese people receive here the expression of our sincere gratitude as well as our firm will to maintain and develop our ties of ever stronger solidarity and fruitful cooperation in the greater interest of world peace, justice and freedom.

Now I propose a toast:

To the health of His Excellency Chairman Hua Kuo-feng,

To the health of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping,

To the health of the Chinese leaders,

To the health of the heads of diplomatic missions present, and

To the health of all friends present here!

Walkout by Bloc Envoys

OW081531Y Paris AFP in English 1927 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking 8 Jun (AFP)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping today expressed China's backing for an inter-African armed force in a violently anti-Soviet speech which triggered the departure of representatives of the Soviet Union and seven satellite countries from an official banquet. The Chinese government hosted the dinner in honor of President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda, who arrived here today for an official visit.

Without citing the Soviet Union by name, Mr Teng provoked the ninth incident of this kind since the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung in September 1976. He accused the "late-coming superpower" of seeking to "sow discord and create trouble everywhere." That country, he alleged, had "continually dispatched additional mercenaries to Africa to kindle flames of war in various places, throwing Africa into unprecedented turmoil and causing great anxiety among African countries."

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The deputy chairman then indicated Peking's clear-cut support for an inter-African security force, although he did not mention it by name.

When the anti-Soviet diatribe began, A.A. Brezhnev, Soviet representative at the banquet, gave the departure signal to his colleagues from Cuba, East Germany, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Mongolia. The latest previous incident of the type took place on April 14 at a banquet honoring visiting Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre.

Major-General Habyarimana not only avoided even a veiled anti-Soviet attack, but also any allusion of the Shaba question in Rwanda's neighbor, Zaire.

Visits Mao Memorial

OW090824Y Peking NCNA in English 0819 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Jun (HSINHUA)--Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, Mme. Habyarimana and the other distinguished Rwandan guests accompanying them on the China visit, paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall here this morning. They were accompanied by Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying.

President Habyarimana placed a wreath before the seated statue of Chairman Mao. The ribbon was inscribed with: "The Rwandan people forever cherish the memory of the great helmsman of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao Tsetung". Then, President and Mme Habyarimana and the other Rwandan guests walked slowly into the main hall and stood in silent tribute in front of the remains of Chairman Mao.

Talks With Teng Hsiao-ping

OW090900 Peking NCNA in English 0850 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping held talks here this morning with Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development [MRND].

Taking part in the talks on the Rwandan side were Colonel Aloys Nsekalije, member of the Central Committee of the MRND and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, member of the MRND Central Committee and minister of the interior; Simeon Nteziryayo, member of the MRND Central Committee and minister of youth; Frederic Namurambaho, minister of agriculture and livestock; Felicien Zakawazi, minister of public works and equipment; and Nyandwi Tharcisse, Rwandan ambassador to China.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Chen Mu-hua, vice-premier of the State Council; Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Ho Kang, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Li Ching-chuan, leading member of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; and Yueh Liang, Chinese ambassador to Rwanda.

CONFERENCE OF WESTERN POWERS ON AFRICA CONCLUDES

OW081216Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 8 Jun 78 CW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Paris, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--The conference held by France, West Germany, Britain, Belgium and the United States to discuss African security concluded here today. Like the fifth Franco-African summit held here two weeks ago, the conference witnessed a growing tendency that African and West European countries are getting united to resist Soviet expansion in Africa. The two conferences took place at the time of new invasion of Shaba Province of Zaire by Soviet-Cuban mercenaries and of their new frustrations there. The major topics discussed were economic development and security in Africa. The two conferences demonstrated the following characteristics:

First, the African and West European countries discussed the relationship between the economic development in Africa and assurance of its security. They maintained that security in Africa must first be guaranteed before they can talk of the economic development of the continent. The communique of the Franco-African summit points out: "The participants are convinced that the right of the total to security is essential to the preservation of peace, which is an indispensable condition for the economic and social progress of the African Continent". French President Giscard d'Estaing said: "The condition for the development of Africa is the restoration of peace." "We should notice that peace in Africa is increasingly threatened," he added.

Second, the West European countries have become increasingly aware that the root cause of the uneasiness in Africa is the Soviet Union's ambitious expansion and that it would be fatal to Western Europe if Africa is occupied by the Soviet Union. French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud said to Washington POST on May 30: "We saw in the past two years that Cuban regular forces and a large number of Soviet military advisers are active in Africa, Angola and the Horn of Africa." He said that the Soviet-Cuban intervention is actually the cause of "the unstable and tense situation in Africa." West European press emphasized that Africa is of vital importance to the survival of West European countries, for apart from being an important base of raw materials to these countries, Africa dominates the oil route to Western Europe. The press held that the Soviet Union must not be allowed to succeed in that region.

Third, African and West European countries deemed it necessary to take practical joint actions to contain Soviet expansionism. The Franco-African summit discussed the problem of setting up Africa's collective security force. After the meeting, Morocco sent its troops to Zaire, and some other African countries are also considering to respond to it. The five nation Paris conference discussed the measures which have been taken to ensure the security of Zaire. It also discussed the problem on aid to those African countries which would try to maintain their territorial integrity and make economic progress collectively or individually.

The two Paris conferences are not accidental. The fact that the Soviet Union together with Cuba instigated invasion of Zaire two times in a year and that the Soviet Union is reaching out everywhere and fishing in troubled waters in the Horn of Africa and southern Africa has provoked uneasiness of more and more African countries.

They want to get themselves united and cooperate with West European countries to cope with the Soviet expansion.

French public opinion held that the convocation of the five-nation meeting in Paris was inseparable from the efforts made by French President Giscard d'Estaing. West European countries maintained that they should not restrain themselves from making reactions to Soviet expansion in Africa. The paper LE FIGARO said that the meeting was Western countries' "first tangible sign of starting up against the abandonment of the black continent to the Russians and their Cuban allies."

On the question of safeguarding African security and containing Soviet expansionism, there still exist complicated contradictions among the African countries, among the Western countries, and between the African and the Western countries. Difficulties and obstructions will emerge in the way of African unity and Afro-Western unity. Nevertheless, the trend for them to get united to cope with aggressive Soviet expansion will undoubtedly grow.

COMMENTARY ON ZAIRE'S CONTINUING STRUGGLE AGAINST HEGEMONY

OW082204Y Peking NCNA in English 2104 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's commentary: "United, Just Struggle Against Hegemony"]

[Text] Peking, 8 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Zairian people's heroic struggle against the invasion of Shaba Province by the Soviet and Cuban mercenaries has won and is continuing to gain political, moral and material support and assistance from a number of African countries. The first contingent of reinforcements sent by Morocco to Zaire arrived in Lubumbashi, capital of Shaba Province, on June 5. Two days later, Senegal declared that it had decided to send a battalion of the national army to Zaire. The Egyptian Government has supplied Zaire with armament including heavy artillery. These concrete assistances demonstrate the strong determination of the African countries to close their ranks against foreign intervention. They are just actions taken by the African countries in unity against hegemonism.

It is known to all that Zaire once again became the victim of aggression in this new Shaba incident. The invaders were once again inspired by the Soviet Union, a super-power, and its tool Cuba, which have infringed on the state sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zaire. They have armed and trained several thousand mercenaries who made a surprise assault on Shaba region and savagely slaughtered the peaceful Zairian people. In the face of the brutalities of the Soviet and Cuban mercenaries, the Zairian people and army courageously plunged themselves into the struggle against invasion, while other countries rallied to assist Zaire. These are just actions to defend the independence and security of African countries and to combat foreign aggression and interference by the hegemonists.

The awakening African countries and people have come to realize that what happened in Zaire is not an isolated incident, but has an important bearing on the destiny of all African states. Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema said recently: "Africa is under menace. The incident taking place in Zaire not only concerns the people of that country but also the whole of Africa." The ZAIRE PRESS AGENCY pointed out: "The increasing, massive presence of Cuban expeditionary forces in our continent will seriously endanger our future." The Zairian paper ELIMA said: "Zaire is not the only target in Moscow's global strategy, because all it aims at is a vast, snug zone of influence in Africa." The Gabonese president, Omar Bongo, said recently that the Russians and the Cubans "are acting in concert."

"They are acting the imperialists and expansionists. They are trying to pursue the policy of hegemonism," he added. ELIMA noted that this policy has become "the greatest obstacle in the way of the security and progress of African countries." "Africa could not remain indifferent to this aggression," stressed Senegalese Prime Minister Abdou Diouf in Dakar yesterday when announcing his government's decision to send troops to help Zaire defend its independence. All these speak eloquently that the African states and people share each other's weal and woe and are bound together in a common cause. These remarks expressed their will to fight shoulder to shoulder against the common enemies. They have come to realize clearly that a second, third and even more African states would become the victims of aggression if they tolerate the Soviet-Cuban backed invasion of Zaire.

The African states have taken the most effective measures to provide military assistance and even sent troops to aid Zaire in waging an anti-aggression war against the Soviet-Cuban instigated mercenaries. Small and weak as some of the African states are, once getting united and taking concerted actions, and especially supporting each other militarily and fighting together, they would merge themselves into a strong army and could defeat any big powers. This was borne out by the first Shaba war last year, and will surely be further proved by events happening today and in the future.

Justice is on the side of the Zairian people and the African states. If they close their ranks and unite all the forces that can be united in an unflinching struggle against aggression and intervention, the African countries will certainly frustrate all the schemes of the hegemonists and win final victory.

TOGO TO BUILD SUGAR COMPLEX WITH PRC ASSISTANCE

00090800Y Peking NCNA in English 0728 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Lome, 8 Jun (HSINHUA)--Togo is to build the Anie Sugar Complex with Chinese assistance in accordance with the summary of the minutes of talks between the two governments.

The summary was signed here yesterday by Eklunathey, director-general of planning and development under the Ministry of Rural Management of Togo, and Hsia Hsiu-feng, counsellor of the Chinese Embassy here.

KENG PIAO MEETS SOMALI POLITICAL DELEGATION

00081520Y Peking NCNA in English 1509 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking 8 Jun (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, this afternoon met with the cadres delegation of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party led by Colonel Ahmed Mohamoud Farah, member of the SRSP Central Committee and chairman of the Social Affairs Bureau of the SRSP Central Committee.

Comrade Keng Piao had a cordial and friendly conversation with delegation leader Colonel Ahmed M. Farah.

Somali Ambassador to China Mohamed Ismail Karim was present on the occasion.

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Present also were Feng Hsuan, member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Wu Hsueh-chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP General Committee; Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and Chang Shin-chieh, Chinese ambassador to Somalia.

After the meeting, Feng Hsuan gave a banquet in honour of all members of the delegation.

While in China, the Somali guests visited Chengchow, Linshien County, Changsha, Shaoshan, Shanghai, Hangchow, Changchou, Nanking, Urumchi and Ining. During their stay in Shaoshan, they visited Chairman Mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. They inspected the Shaoshan irrigation system built under the leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

The cadres delegation will shortly leave Peking for home.

SHIP ARRIVES IN LEBANON WITH RELIEF AID

06081254Y Peking NCHA in English 1224 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Beirut, 8 Jun (HSINHUA)--The relief aid sent by the Chinese Red Cross Society to assist the displaced persons of south Lebanon arrived aboard a Chinese ship at the port of Beirut yesterday and was handed over to the Lebanese department concerned.

The Israeli invasion into south Lebanon in March rendered thousands of southerners displaced. The Chinese Red Cross Society's relief aid to these southerners include blankets and canned food.

A handing-over ceremony was held at the port. Sheikh Mahdi al-Sadek, vice-chairman of the Lebanese Higher Relief Committee, and Yang I-huai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Lebanon, attended the ceremony.

AMBASSADOR IN TUNISIA MET DEFENSE MINISTER

06082314Y Peking NCHA in English 2012 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tunis, 8 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia Tsui Chien gave a dinner at the embassy last evening in honour of Tunisian Minister of Defence Abdallah Farhat and his wife, who returned home from a visit to China not long ago.

The dinner was attended by Minister Farhat and all members of the military delegation led by him. Also present were General Inspector of the Tunisian Armed Forces Mokaddem, Director of Military Security General Balma and other high-ranking officers of the Ministry of Defence.

Speaking at the dinner, Farhat said: "Our meeting with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has left a deep impression on us." I have been also impressed by what I saw during my stay in your country, especially the great efforts made by your people in the construction of the country," he added. He was satisfied with the result of his visit.

A Chinese film was shown after the dinner.

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MILITARY DELEGATION STOPS IN IRAN, EN ROUTE TO YUGOSLAVIA

OW082230Y Peking NCNA in English 2009 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Teheran, 8 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Chinese military delegation with Yang Yung, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, as leader and Liao Han-sheng, political commissar of the PLA Nanking units, as deputy leader made a brief stopover here today en route to Yugoslavia.

The delegation was greeted and seen off at the airport by Lieutenant General Firuzmand, deputy chief of the Supreme Commander's Staff of the Imperial Iranian Armed Forces, Rear Admiral Kamyabipour, deputy commander of the Imperial Navy, and Brigadier General Oskuyian, director of intelligence of the Iranian Air Force. They had a cordial and friendly conversation at the airport. Also present at the airport were Chinese Ambassador to Iran Chiao Jo-yu.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NPC DELEGATION LED BY CHI PENG-FEI ARRIVES IN VENEZUELA

OW090914Y Peking NCNA in English 0833 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Caracas, 8 Jun (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China led by Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, arrived here by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to Venezuela at the invitation of the National Congress of the host country.

Accompanying Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei on the visit is his wife Hsu Han-ping. Members of the delegation are : Li Jui-huan and Wang Yung-hsing, members of the NPC Standing Committee; Chang Chien-yao, Wang Chung-lun, Sun Teh-fu and Tu Lan, deputies of the NPC.

Welcoming the delegation at the "Simon Bolivar" International Airport were Gonzalo Barrios, president, and Oswaldo Alvarez Paz, vice-president, of the National Congress of Venezuela, Mrs. Oswaldo Alvarez Paz, and protocol officials of the National Congress and Foreign Ministry of Venezuela.

Also present at the airport were Victor Ochoa, president of the Venezuela-China Friendship Association, and Venezuelan friends of various social strata, Wu Te-chi, president of the Overseas Chinese Association, and Wu Ming-kuang, president of the Association of the Chinese Community in Venezuela.

Chinese Ambassador to Venezuela Cheng Wei-chih and other officials of the Chinese Embassy as well as Chinese students studying in Venezuela were also present.

At the airport, President Barrios and Vice-President Alvarez told Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei that they are very happy to receive the Chinese NPC delegation and warmly welcome its visit to Venezuela.

In a written statement issued at the airport, Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei thanked the hosts for their warm welcome.

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He said, "Despite the enormous geographic distance between China and Venezuela, we have a long history of friendly contacts between our two peoples. The establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries in 1974 ushered in a new stage of development in the relations of the two countries. The friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations between our two countries have registered a new development in the last few years thanks to the joint efforts of both sides."

He stressed, "Ours is the first delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China to visit Latin America. We hope to have friendly meetings and extensive contact with leaders and the people of Venezuela, exchange views with them over questions of common interest, learn from the Venezuelan people and increase mutual understanding so that the friendship and cooperation between our two countries may develop still further."

Concluding his statement, Chi Peng-fei conveyed the cordial regards and best wishes of the Chinese people for the citizens of Caracas and all the Venezuelan people.

WANG JUN-SHENG RECEIVES BRAZILIAN TRADE DELEGATION

OWO91344Y Peking NCNA in English 1319 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Jun (HSINHUA)--Wang Jun-sheng, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with a Brazilian trade delegation led by Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima. Brazilian Ambassador to China Aloisio Napoleao was present on the occasion.

The delegation arrived in Peking on June 4, where the guests have visited industrial and agricultural establishments and places of historical interest. They will leave here shortly for home.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN FOOTBALLERS LEAVE CANTON--Canton, 4 June--The Mexican Zacatepec Football Team concluded its friendly match tour of China and left here for home today. In a farewell match here yesterday, the visitors played the Canton units team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army to a 1:1 draw and drew enthusiastic applause from the 30,000 spectators. Yan Kang-hua, vice-chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, was present. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1254 GMT 4 Jun 78 OW]

CHINESE JOURNALISTS' LEAVES MEXICO--Mexico City, 3 June--The Chinese journalists' delegation led by Mu Ching, deputy director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, left here for home this morning after a 10-day friendship visit to Mexico. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were information and public relations officials of Mexico's presidency. Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Liu Pu was also present at the airport. Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo received the delegation and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them yesterday. Jorge Diaz Serrano, director general of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Abelardo Amaya Brondo, under-secretary for agriculture of the Mexican Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources Ministry, and Fernando Garza, general director of information and public relations of the presidency met with the Chinese delegation on separate occasions. For the presence of the delegation, Chinese Ambassador Liu Pu gave a reception at the embassy on the evening of June 1. [Peking NCNA in English 1512 GMT 4 Jun 78 OW]

RED FLAG CALLS FOR IMPLEMENTING CADRE POLICY

OW080312Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1505 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Contributing commentator's article: "Firmly Grasp the Implementation of the Party's Cadre Policy"--published in RED FLAG No 6, 1973]

[text] Peking, 6 Jun--In the struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize the "gang of four," firmly and conscientiously grasping the implementation of the party's cadre policy is a matter of great importance in carrying out the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and in grasping the key link and running the country and the party well. Party committees at various levels must handle this matter correctly as an important task for the present and for some time to come.

What are the basic requirements for effectively implementing the cadre policy? In accordance with guidelines set forth in the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the requirements should at least include the following five:

1. Conclusions should be reached as soon as possible on those cadres who were screened in the past and on whom conclusions should have been drawn but were not.
2. All incorrect conclusions should be corrected, and all slanderous and false charges repudiated and canceled.
3. All cadres who are able to work but have not yet been assigned jobs should be assigned suitable jobs as soon as possible; readjustments should be made for those who have been assigned to unsuitable jobs; and for those of advanced age and poor health, proper arrangements should be made and care and concern should be politically shown for them and for their livelihood.
4. Objective conclusions should be reached on those comrades who died while being screened, and a good job should be done in handling their affairs.
5. Problems involving the innocent children of cadres and other family members, as well as relatives, friends and those who worked with them, and, therefore, have been incriminated, should and must be properly solved.

In fulfilling these requirements, we shall encounter difficulties. However, they should and can be completely fulfilled, provided we make efforts to do so. To accomplish all of this and implement the party's cadre policy thoroughly is of great significance to promoting stability and unity, to consolidating and developing achievements of the Great Cultural Revolution, to reviving and carrying forward the party's fine tradition and work style and to arousing the cadres and masses' enthusiasm for striving to accomplish the general task for the new period.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and especially since the 11th National CCP Congress, organization departments at various levels under the leadership of party committees have done a lot of work in implementing cadre policy. Although progress has been made in our work, we still should properly assess our achievements. Under no circumstances must we too readily believe statistics which could be deceptive, or be satisfied with some of the decisions and plans reported by newspapers. As far as the situation in the whole country is concerned, there is still much to be done in implementing cadre policy. The task is heavy and arduous.

One very important matter is the necessity of fully estimating the grave consequences arising from the usurpation of party and state power and from the destruction of party members and cadres by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Their idealism and metaphysics were rampant for a long time. They willfully trampled on party rules and the socialist legal system and frenziedly used the fascist method of extorting confessions by torture, which resulted in a large number of people being framed and unjust or wrong verdicts.

On several occasions, Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee called for implementing the policy and liberating cadres, but each time, such efforts were obstructed or sabotaged by the gang. Many revolutionary comrades could not be vindicated for years, and even their children and other family members were incriminated and affected. This shows that the current implementation of the policy involves a large number of people. If their problems are not solved as soon as possible, it will make the party and the people uneasy, and such a situation is not conducive to arousing the cadres and masses' enthusiasm and not in the interest of the cause of the party and the people.

With this situation facing us, what measures should we take to implement the party's cadre policy? Can we rely only on individual departments and a small number of people to do the work? Of course this will not do. Organizations at all levels--from the central to the local level--should assume their responsibilities in handling cases, and there should be close coordination among departments concerned and all the people and the whole party should participate.

At present, it is true that in some places and units the progress made in implementing the party's cadre policy has been slow. One phenomenon concerns those who grasp the implementation of the party's cadre policy intermittently and only if urged to do so. There are also those who shirk their responsibility and shift it to higher or lower levels and repeatedly postpone their work. There are those who will not handle letters written to them or receive visitors. There are those who write high-sounding "resolutions" and then pigeonhole them after they are made public. There are also those who "can neither give nor take orders." These various cases show that there are still obstructions in implementing the party's cadre policy and in some places and units the obstructions are quite large. In a very few places, the bourgeois factional force is still obstructing and sabotaging our work because it has not yet been thoroughly wiped out. The situation in most places is that some of our leading cadres and comrades handling cases lack a clear understanding of the great significance of implementing policy or are obsessed with selfish concerns and too frightened to smash the mental shackles imposed on them by the "gang of four." They have been affected by their pernicious influence, yet they either do not recognize it or make no efforts to wipe it out. There are also a few people who have taken an erroneous stand and have not freed their minds from the erroneous line. This shows that in implementing the cadre policy we must use persuasion and education and the process of clarifying thinking and launching struggle. It is necessary to help our comrades eliminate the remnant pernicious influence and heighten their awareness of struggle between the two lines. It is essential to resolutely expose the sabotage in a very few units by the "gang of four's" remnant force in order to remove the barriers in implementing the policy.

Historical experience tells us that those who show concern for and cherish cadres win the people's confidence and those who deal blows at and persecute cadres forfeit that confidence.

Comrades engaging in the party's work and particularly those engaging in the work of cadres must pay serious attention to this question. It is necessary to place ourselves in the position of comrades who have been dealt blows and persecuted and look after their interests and the party and the people's interests. We must fully understand that implementation of the policy on only one cadre can develop the enthusiasm of a large number of people and the implementation of the policy on a large number of cadres can develop the enthusiasm of thousands upon thousands of people. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have led the whole party in eliminating chaos and restoring order and in bringing about great order across the land. They have created very good conditions for implementing the party's cadre policy. We should fervently, bravely and with a high sense of responsibility shoulder the glorious task of correcting all unjust and wrong verdicts and implementing the party's cadre policy in an overall way. Our hands and feet are now unfettered as we do our work and we need not and should not be filled with misgivings or fears. If anyone should ask: "What is this wind you are following?" We may answer boldly and straightforwardly: I am following the proletarian east wind of seeking truth from facts in order to completely wipe out the foul atmosphere of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Continuously seeking truth from facts, upholding the materialist theory of reflection and understanding the true color of things, are basic requirements of the proletarian party spirit and correct guiding principles for effectively implementing the party's cadre policy. Chairman Mao always taught us that cadres are the party's precious assets and it is necessary to take a prudent attitude when dealing with people. This calls for us to be objective and not be affected by outside factors in examining and judging a cadre in terms of his merits and deficiencies and his correct and incorrect behavior. Seeking truth from facts means upholding what is right and correcting what is wrong. But it is not seeking truth from facts to do away with what is right and not to correct one's mistakes. On the question of seeking truth from facts being a fundamental Marxist principle, we communists must take a firm and clear-cut stand, be courageous in keeping to the truth and correcting errors, and do our utmost so that cases which we have handled can stand the test of history.

Of course, principles must be upheld in those cases in which the facts are certain and the verdicts accurate, and which have been handled properly. Cases that have been (?correctly) decided on should not be overturned. At present, however, the courage to "rectify all mistakes without fail" is particularly needed. For the sake of the party's interests, all erroneously judged cases and conclusions, no matter who made them--and particularly those we made ourselves--must be resolutely overturned and rectified. In rectifying those mistakes, we must not pick on certain people for making certain mistakes, nor should we leave certain problems unresolved. Instead, we should resolve our problems in a practical manner.

Our party is one which upholds principles and which distinguishes right from wrong. Upholding the principle of "rectifying all mistakes without fail" has precisely manifested Communist Party members' political qualities of being unselfish, and open and aboveboard, their scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts, and their staunch proletarian party spirit. What we want to rectify and overturn are erroneous things which are harmful to the revolution. We seek the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and people for taking part in the new Long March, the revival of the party's fine traditions of seeking truth from facts and working according to principles, and the elevation of the party's prestige.

What are we going to do when the verdicts of some difficult cases cannot be determined, the demarcation line between policies cannot be decided, and the people's opinions are not unanimous? Experience shows that we still have to rely on seeking truth from facts and on the mass line. Chairman Mao once said: "We are Marxists, and Marxism teaches that in our approach to a problem we should start from objective facts, not from abstract definitions, and we should derive our guiding principles, policies and measures from an analysis of these facts." ("Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art") Since the situations of pending cases vary greatly and historical conditions are also different, problems can only be resolved by conducting specific analyses for specific cases. If this scientific Marxist method is not used, and we simply wait for higher authorities to give us readymade policies and "foolproof" measures, problems can hardly be properly resolved as quickly as possible.

Of course, we must be guided by correct policies before we can correctly analyze and judge a case. This means we must completely and accurately grasp Chairman Mao's basic thinking on the question of cadres and distinguish the party's cadre policy from the distorted and doctored version of the "gang of four". Even when we have done this, it is still inevitable that our opinions might differ with regard to determining the nature of certain cases. Under such circumstances we must listen to various opinions and resort to facts, reasoning and democratic discussion in order to reach a unified and correct understanding. We must by no means be opinionated and reinstate the "gang of four's" disgusting work style of forbidding people to express their opinions and labeling people indiscriminately.

The key to mobilizing the whole party to settle cases and implement the party's policies lies in whether or not leaders pay attention to this matter. The party committees must include this task on their agenda of important matters, make necessary arrangements and see how it is dealt with. Leaders must grasp the matter and grasp it firmly, otherwise it will be as if they had not grasped it all.

However, in handling the cases they must not act with undue haste, otherwise some people might resort to deceit and making rash decisions. They must earnestly implement the traditional principle that leading cadres must themselves assume responsibility and take an active part in handling cases. Responsible comrades must have direct conversations with people and join both panelists and the masses in studying difficult problems and handling major cases together. The work style of nodding one's head and "coming up with a conclusion" after simply listening to reports is dangerous.

We must help members of the working groups in charge of implementing party policies raise their ideological level and improve their work style in handling cases. The weak working groups must be strengthened by sending them upright and fair comrades who really understand things and are able to resolutely implement party line and policies. People whose political qualities, ideology and work style are poor, and who disagree and are dissatisfied with the party line and policies must eventually be expelled from work groups. We believe that, under the leadership of the party, as long as we do our work according to the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and the policies of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we certainly can successfully accomplish the task of implementing the party's cadre policy.

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ALL-ARMY POLITICAL WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

OWO91214Y Peking NCNA in English 1207 GMT 9 Jun 78

[Text] Peking, 9 Jun (HSINHUA)--The question of how to carry forward the Chinese People's Liberation Army's fine traditions in political work and improve its combat capabilities under the new historical conditions was discussed at the all-army political work conference which closed here recently.

This conference of historic importance, which ran from April 27 to June 6, was also aimed at further exposing and repudiating the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in undermining the army's political work, eliminating their pernicious influence and setting things to rights.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nein and Wang Tung-hsing, and other party and state leaders received representatives at the conference. Important speeches were delivered by Chairman Hua, Vice-Chairman Yeh and Vice-Chairman Teng.

Chairman Hua indicated clearly in his speech that the chief content of all party ideological and political work is the striving to fulfil the general task for the new period. Drawing on the army's experience of the past half a century and on his own experiences, Vice-Chairman Yeh discussed why political work is still the lifeblood of the army under the new historical conditions as it was before. Vice-Chairman Teng urged that the concept, always advocated by Chairman Mao, of seeking truth from facts be followed.

Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, gave a report on the current international situation.

Wei Kuo-ching, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and director of the PLA General Political Department, officiated at the conference and gave a report entitled "Carry Forward the Fine Traditions in Political Work and Improve Our Army's Combat Capabilities Under the New Historical Conditions".

He defined the tasks for the army's political work in the new period of development as follows: Hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao Tsetung; maintain the party's absolute leadership over the army; persevere in educating the army in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the correct party line; preserve the proletarian character of the army; provide it with leadership that can guarantee to fulfil the task of grasping the key link of class struggle in order to run the army well and getting prepared against war; raise the army's combat capabilities; and strive to fulfil the general task for the new period.

Wei Kuo-ching said: "There are many factors which go to raise the combat capabilities of an army. These include higher political consciousness, tough tactical and technical training, fine style and hard work, strict discipline, the unity of officers and men, the unity of the army and the people, greater ability in the cadres to organize and command and a mastery of science and culture by the troops.

"We must understand soberly that with the Soviet Union and the United States locked in contention for domination, war will break out one day. Soviet revisionism is bent on subjugating us; it is our most dangerous enemy. We must step up our effort to revolutionize and modernize our army; we must prepare ourselves against a war of aggression which may break out; we must make every preparation for liberating Taiwan and fulfilling the sacred cause of unifying our motherland."

The conference, held between April 27 and June 6, was attended by leading cadres in charge of political work at army and higher levels and by leading members of departments under the General Political Department. During the course of the conference they came to see clearly that, in circumstances where war has not yet broken out, the central issue in political work is making sure that the army acquires combat worthiness.

The conference discussed and revised the following drafts: "Resolution on Strengthening Political Work", "Regulations for Political Work" and "Regulations for Cadres in Service", and "Notice of an All-Army Conference for Outstanding Representatives in Learning From Lei Feng, Representatives of Learning From the 'Hard-Bone' Sixth Company and Representatives of Learning From the First Flight Division of the Air Force". After examination and approval by the Military Commission these documents will become rules and regulations for the army's political work.

In an address at the closing ceremony, Wei Kuo-ching said: "All political cadres in the army must apply themselves to study, be skillful at summing up experience, continuously raise their ideological and political level, learn better the art of leadership, and improve their methods of work so as to meet the higher demands set by the new period of development and the new historical conditions.... Party committees and political organs at all levels should conscientiously analyze and study the actual conditions and problems in the army and then map out short- and long-range plans."

Wei Kuo-ching said that the present excellent situation at home and abroad was favourable for speeding up the army's revolutionization and modernization. "With the overthrow of the gang of four, we have removed the biggest stumbling block in our way forward," he said.

"With the guidance of Chairman Mao's Thought and line, with the kind attention and correct leadership of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission headed by Chairman Hua, with a backbone force formed by numerous Red Army veterans of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and the war of liberation, with the joint efforts of vast numbers of Communist Party members, political cadres and the commanders and fighters of the whole army, with the foundation laid by Chairman Mao for our army's political work over the past decades, and with the rules and regulations worked out at this conference, it is certain that we can restore rapidly our army's fine traditions in political work, carry them forward and go on advancing under the new historical conditions."

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Wei Kuo-ching Report

OW080205Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1136 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts of report by Wei Kuo-ching at the all-army political work conference on 2 May: "Carry Forward the Fine Traditions in Political Work and Improve Our Army's Combat Capabilities in the New Historical Conditions"]

[Text] Peking, 7 Jun--Comrades: With the warm solicitude and under the direct leadership of the wise leader and Supreme Commander Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and its Military Commission, the all-army political work conference has been victoriously convened.

The conference is convened at a time when the first Proletarian Cultural Revolution has ended victoriously in our country and when socialist revolution and construction have entered a new period of development. The conference will carry forward the fine traditions of our army's political work and open the road ahead. It is a conference of great historical significance.

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, since it carried out Chairman Mao's behests and led the whole party, army and people of all nationalities throughout the country in shattering the antiparty "gang of four" of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, has put forward the strategic decision on grasping the key link and running the country well; convened the party's 11th national congress and formulated the party's line, principles and policies for the new period; and held a meeting of the Military Commission, setting forth the principles and tasks of grasping the key link to run the army well and getting prepared against war. Based on the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism, the party's 11th national congress and the recently held Fifth NPC have set forth the general task for the new period: Persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry forward the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and make China a great and powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology by the end of the century. This is a great, unprecedented undertaking.

The tasks of our army's political work are to hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, maintain the party's absolute leadership over the army, persevere in educating the army in Marxism-Leninism--Mao Tsetung Thought and in the party line, preserve the proletarian character of the army, provide leadership in fulfilling the tasks of grasping the key link of class struggle to run the army effectively and getting prepared against war, guarantee that tasks are fulfilled, raise the combat capabilities of the army and strive to fulfill the general task for the new period. The central content of our army's political and ideological work is to carry out extensive, deepgoing and vigorous education on the general task for the new period, making it known to every household, insuring that it penetrates the hearts of the people and mobilizing the commanders and fighters of the whole army to fight with one heart for this great goal.

Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao always attached great importance to political work in the army, taking it as the army's lifeblood. Powerful revolutionary political work, the foundation of which was laid in the resolution of the Kutien Meeting and which has developed constantly in the various revolutionary periods thereafter, is a major factor for our army to defeat the enemies. The overall theories, line, principles and fine traditions of political work that Chairman Mao bequeathed to us form an important and integral part of Marxist military science. This represents a major development of the military theory of Marxism and is a valuable asset which we must pass on from generation to generation.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "Marxism must keep on developing as its practical application keeps on developing and must not remain stagnant. When it stops developing and becomes stereotyped, its life also ends. Nevertheless, the basic principles of Marxism must never be violated, for mistakes will be made if they are."

Now when we go to the key link to run the army effectively and prepare against war, we must not for a moment run counter to the basic principles and fine traditions of our army's political work. At the same time, we must also closely link the basic principles and fine traditions with the new conditions of today and pay attention to solving the question of how to do good political work under the new historical conditions. Only in this way can political work really generate fighting power, as it did during the war years, and really guarantee the improvement of the army's combat capabilities.

It is obvious that in past wars, our political work was a guarantee that our army's combat capabilities would be improved. Under present conditions, when no war is being fought, we should learn how to fight modern wars and be prepared to deal with fierce, highly modernized enemies. What should we do to insure that our political work is a guarantee that our combat capabilities will be improved? There are many factors that contribute to an army's combat capabilities. They include high political consciousness, seasoned combat techniques, fine work style, hard struggle, strict discipline, unity between officers and men and between the army and people. They also include the competence of cadres in organizing and commanding and the high scientific and cultural level of the armed forces. There is a new and important problem that must be solved. How can we give full scope to the role of political work in various aspects so as to cultivate and improve the army's combat capabilities in time of peace?

There have been a variety of changes in our army from the period of the democratic revolution to the period of socialist revolution and construction. During these two periods we have gone through more than 20 years of war and witnessed a peaceful environment for over another 20 years. As for the condition of members of our armed forces, the average cadre today is older than those who served during the war. This had made the question of selecting and training successors to the revolution increasingly salient and even more important.

The political and ideological state of our army has also undergone tremendous changes since the war years. The struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines during the period of socialism is protracted and tortuous and at times even fierce. The bourgeois ideology and inertial forces of the petty bourgeoisie in society are often reflected in our army forces in various ways; hidden enemies are seeking opportunities to carry out sabotage at all times. There have been great changes in the ideological traits and cultural levels of cadres and fighters too. All this has made our political and ideological work more complex than ever before.

As for the technical equipment of our armed forces, the weapons and equipment of our army have constantly improved with the building and development of the air force, navy and various technical branches. This entails vigorous political work to heighten the armed forces' scientific, cultural and technical level in combat as well as their management level and their organizing and commanding abilities. This means the armed forces must learn how to apply to modern warfare the fine tradition of carrying out political work.

A whole series of new questions should be properly handled, including relations between officers and men, between the army and the people, militia building, border and coastal defense, and our efforts to support our country's socialist construction.

Our country's goal of expeditiously achieving the four socialist modernizations represents a profound revolution which will certainly spur the development of our army building. Our political work has faced and will continue to face many new problems; we should further our efforts to understand and solve them.

In short, a major problem now confronting us is how to carry forward these fine traditions in our army's political work and improve the combat capabilities of the army in the new historical conditions. Since the founding of our republic, we have gone through one acute struggle after another between the two lines, focusing on the attitude toward our army's fine traditions in political work. Peng Te-huai and particularly Lin Biao and the "gang of four" did everything in their power to repudiate these traditions, wildly opposed our adhering to them and carrying them forward in the new conditions and undermined the army's political work with grave consequences. We must thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence.

At this conference, we will listen to all useful opinions, make concerted efforts, discuss and revise the draft resolution on strengthening the army's political work, and submit it to the Military Commission for examination, approval and promulgation. The basic spirit of this resolution is to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, inherit the fine traditions and good experiences since the Kutien Meeting and elucidate how to put them to use under the new historical conditions so that it will be used as a document to be studied, a guideline for work and criterion for checkups in connection with the future political work of the whole army. In addition, we will discuss the draft regulations for political work and for cadres in the service and other documents such as the circular on holding the all-army congress of advanced representatives in learning from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Flight Division of the PLA Air Force.

Now, I will discuss six questions as follows:

I. Carry the Struggle To Expose and Criticize the "Gang of Four" Through to the End

The primary issue now and for some time to come is still the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four." Only by grasping this issue of prime importance can we grasp the key to motivating work of all sorts. To carry through this struggle thoroughly and in depth in the army is especially important for speedily carrying out policies and tasks decided by the Military Commission meeting, for strengthening the armed forces and promoting various kinds of work, for restoring and carrying forward the fine traditions of our army, for improving political work in the new historical conditions, for raising the combat capabilities of the armed forces, and for strengthening our armed forces to face the trials of the class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and the trials of modern warfare. We must carry this great political revolution through to the end. We should in no way take a superficial attitude or stop halfway, leaving problems which will cause trouble later.

During the past 1 and 1/2 years, a momentous, sustained and in-depth mass movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four" has been developed in the whole army in accordance with the unified planning of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. Generally speaking, the movement has proceeded well. Party committees at all levels have paid attention to this movement, fully mobilized the masses to launch one campaign after another by vigorously waging a people's war, carrying out education on the political line's "10 should's and shouldn't's" and earnestly implementing the party's general and specific policies. As a result, the movement has advanced quickly, vigorously and healthily, and great victories have been scored.

Discerning the reactionary nature of the "gang of four," vast numbers of cadres and fighters have intensified their class hatred of this gang, enhanced their awareness of holding high and defending Chairman Mao's great banner, and closely rallied around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua to implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, grasp the key link and run the country well, continue the revolution and strive to carry out the general task for the new period. The rights and wrongs in ideology, theory and line confused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have been continuously corrected and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can now be implemented thoroughly and without hindrance.

In the vast majority of cases, investigation into individuals and incidents associated with the conspiracy of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power has in the main been completed. Crushing blows have been dealt at the bourgeois factional setup of the "gang of four" and their followers. Leading groups of many units are being adjusted. Party committees at all levels have strengthened their centralized, unified leadership. Our army's fine traditions and work style have been restored and carried forward step by step. After the meeting of the Military Commission, a number of leading cadres have gone deep into the grassroots units to carry out the policy and task of grasping the key link and running the army well and of being prepared for war, bringing about a new advance in all fields. The air force has acted with particular promptness in this regard. The great political revolution to expose and criticize the "gang of four" has given full scope to the initiative of the vast number of commanders and fighters, brought about profound changes in the army's mental outlook and resulted in a new leap forward in preparations against war, training and other work.

While fully affirming achievements in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four," we should note that the development of this movement is uneven and we are far from "complete victory." In some units, exposure and criticism in connection with reality has not been sufficient and a clear-cut differentiation between right and wrong has not been made. This condition must be immediately changed. Investigations must be carried out effectively, firmly and successfully in accordance with instructions from the party Central Committee and its Military Commission.

It will require long, hard effort to eliminate the "gang of four's" pernicious influence in ideology, theory and political line. It is imperative to successfully carry out the third campaign to thoroughly repudiate the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary political program and the ultraright essence of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line, as well as its manifestations in all fields. It is also imperative to repudiate them theoretically in the fields of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism.

Further efforts should be made to conduct effective education on the "it should's and shouldn't's" of the political line. The "gang of four" were highly deceptive political swindlers, accustomed to pushing an ultraright line behind an ultraleft facade. It is imperative to thoroughly and completely unmask them and expose their counterrevolutionary features as fake "leftists" and real rightists. Only by stripping off their "left" mask can we perceive their ultraright nature.

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were jackals of the same lair who had long worked in collusion. The struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" must be linked with the criticism and repudiation of Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and his bourgeois military line. The Lin Piao antiparty clique's interference and sabotage were quite serious and had a far-reaching pernicious influence. Because of the "gang of four's" coverup, there is much that has not been exposed or criticized. The struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" cannot be thoroughly carried out without thoroughly exposing and criticizing Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and his bourgeois military line.

It is necessary to link the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" with the efforts to strike at the class enemy's sabotage and the rampant onslaught by such capitalist forces as embezzlers, grafters, speculators and profiteers. This is a revolutionary struggle to strike at the "gang of four's" social basis and an integral part of the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." All units should proceed from reality, conduct meticulous investigations and study, fully mobilize the masses and effectively carry out this struggle in an organized and systematic way.

We must straighten things out in every aspect of army work in the course of the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." Straightening out the leading bodies at all levels is of crucial importance. We must solve the problem of impurities which exist to varying degrees in ideology, organization and work style because of disruption and sabotage by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." We must thoroughly eliminate their noxious influence and make clear the specific lines for work and specific principles and policies of each unit or department. We must be strict in straightening things out, make improvements while straightening things out and achieve concrete results and must not make half-hearted or false moves. It has been 1 and 1/2 years since the smashing of the "gang of four." If, in some units, problems still remain and no changes have been made today, it is not enough to merely talk about the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Investigation should be conducted to ascertain whether its leadership should be held responsible.

II. Careful Selection and Fostering of Revolutionary Successors

In accelerating the revolutionization and modernization of our army to meet the requirements of a future war against aggression, one urgent task we face is the careful selection and training of revolutionary successors. Chairman Mao always attached importance to systematically training a great many new cadres and incisively pointed out: "If our party does not have a great many new cadres working in unity and cooperation with older cadres, our cause will come to a halt." In 1964, Chairman Mao specifically stressed the necessity of training and bringing up millions of successors to the revolutionary cause and laid down the five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause.

Later, he set forth the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young. We could have solved the problem of revolutionary successors in our army in accordance with Chairman Mao's plan and his many instructions on training revolutionary successors. However, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" did their utmost to interfere and sabotage, and carried out the "dismissing of, as well as recommending and promoting a great many," thereby completely undermining the criteria for selecting and using cadres, the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle aged and the young, and the normal development and assignment of cadres.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "The bourgeoisie is bound to corrupt and attack people with sugar-coated bullets." Although Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were overthrown by us, their reactionary ideological system will continue to stink and poison people. Their reactionary social base and counterrevolutionary revisionist line will revive and return in a new guise if we do not maintain vigilance against them. We must, therefore, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's war theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, apply the law of the unity of opposites to the observation of socialist society, take a firm grip on class struggle as the key link, improve our ability to distinguish real from sham Marxism and do a good job of grasping class struggle in the ideological sphere. Only thus, can we arouse cadres and fighters' revolutionary spirit and maintain our army's proletarian character as modernizers. Otherwise, we will lack really strong combat capabilities even if our weapons and military equipment is greatly improved and even if we have better airplanes, naval vessels, guns and tanks.

The two counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" made a most insidious attempt to sabotage the building of our army by spoiling its revolutionary soul. They did their utmost to undermine our army's study of Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works, wreck our party's revolutionary style of study and distort, mutilate and tamper with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Lin Biao used such words as "taking a shortcut," "the highest and most lively" and "the peak" to oppose the study of Marxist-Leninist works and "reciting alerting sentences" and "one such sentence is as valuable as 10,000 other sentences" to oppose the study of Chairman Mao's works.

In the same vein as Lin Biao, the "gang of four" did even more to sabotage the revolutionary style of study, practiced pragmatism in dealing with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, picked up a phrase from here and a sentence from there at will or even forged quotations to peddle their own revisionist trash, and opposed people's having a comprehensive and accurate understanding and grasp of the ideological system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

In the guise of "closely following," they took over the revolutionary slogans but went their own way to sabotage political and ideological work and push the counterrevolutionary revisionist line. They slandered our army's class education as "terrorist education" and education in the traditions as "out of date," and attacked our criticism of bourgeois ideology in connection with reality as "directing the spearhead downward to give the masses a hard time." They opposed our wholehearted service to the people and even construed our effort to learn from the great communist fighter Lei Feng to be a grave crime. In addition, they instilled the idea that "he who excels in making trouble can be an official" and established such so-called models as "acting against the tide" and "acting in direct contravention" so as to undermine revolutionary discipline and corrupt young people.

It should be affirmed that our army units, tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, have generally raised their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and that their main ideological trend is good. However, the fake left and real right trash of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" did cause serious harm to our army's political and ideological work. Party committees, political organs, as well as leading cadres at all levels, must pay great attention to this question and firmly resolve to further eradicate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They must carry out unremitting struggle against bourgeois ideology, quickly understand and grasp the trend of thought in army units, mobilize the masses on a wide scale to do ideological work, and fight a successful political and ideological battle to eliminate what is bourgeois and promote what is proletarian. Companies are where the foundation of the army's work lies. Hence, great efforts must be made to strengthen political and ideological work at this grassroots level.

Here, some problems regarding cognition must be solved. Some comrades are continually obsessed with lingering fear. They are afraid that by paying attention to practical ideological questions in army units, they will be blamed for not grasping the primary issue and line. This is a muddled idea some of our comrades have due to the long efforts of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to confuse black and white. By resisting corruption by bourgeois ideology and preventing peaceful transition, we are grasping the primary issue. To grasp the ideological struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie or not to grasp it is the fundamental difference between the Marxist and the revisionist line. Grasping this struggle means grasping the line and the primary issue. On the other hand, failure to do so is a serious negligence of duty on the part of political workers. In developing a political movement or carrying out constant political education and ideological work, we must solve actual ideological questions and raise political awareness in close connection with reality.

Some comrades dared not deal with bad tendencies because they worried that by doing so they would give rise to contradictions. In fact, contradictions can be solved only through active ideological struggle. Of course, we should have correct principles, policies and methods for such a struggle. We must pay particular attention to solving the fundamental problem of attitude--having respect for the fighters and regarding them as class brothers. We must strictly distinguish between the two types of contradictions. We should warmly conduct patient and meticulous persuasion and education among comrades who have shortcomings and have committed mistakes. Regarding the fighters' problems and difficulties, we should try our best to help them solve these problems. We should make a clear distinction between problems involving ideology and understanding on the one hand and political problems on the other, and refrain from indiscriminately labeling people.

Company cadres should have complete knowledge of the families, class origin, past, individual traits, and the thinking of every member in the company, and should be good at discerning new ideological trends and at performing their work well. If a problem arises, they should clarify it and correctly handle it. They should maintain a democratic life and listen to different opinions so that fighters will dare to voice their views and offer criticism and suggestions. The seeking of revenge is strictly prohibited. Company cadres should study the characteristics of fighters in the new period and take into account both the fighters' weaknesses and strongpoints. They should not regard the fighters' strongpoints--a high educational level, broad experience, exuberance, and a desire to study and improve oneself--as shortcomings.

They should not allow personal likes and dislikes to prevail or treat good fighters as backward elements. The cadres should perform ideological work well and transform backward fighters and encourage them, even though the latter will make only slight progress. The cadres should restore and carry forward this fine tradition of our army's political work.

Some cadres did not follow party principles. The main reason for this was the cadres' selfish thinking, which caused problems. Leaders at all levels should vigorously commend and support those good cadres who selflessly serve the public, persist in the party's principles, and dare to struggle against bad tendencies and evil practices and should severely criticize and educate those who are selfish, dare not resist bourgeois attacks, and abandon their posts.

To grasp class struggle in the field of ideology, we must do a good job in line education, persist in combating selfishness and criticizing revisionism, transform our world outlook, and completely rectify erroneous ideas among army units. We should constantly conduct education in building the army, thus serving the people wholeheartedly, teach the fighters to fully understand that they have become soldiers in order to fight to defend the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist motherland, and help fighters rectify their attitude toward military service and adopt a correct attitude toward matters related to admission into the party and cadre selection and rehabilitation.

We should teach cadres how to become true servants of the people so they do not seek fame and personal gain, position and salary or act as officials and overlords and infringe on the rank and file's interests. We should reach party members to truly foster the idea of devoting their entire life to the cause of communism in order to overcome the erroneous ideas of "joining the party to become officials" and "joining the party for personal gain." We should teach CYL members and other young people to take the road on which Lei Feng grew up and to integrate doing a good job at their posts with communist ideals. We should teach party comrades to foster the proletarian viewpoint of war, to fear neither death nor hardship, and to be ready at all times to fight heroically against aggression by social-imperialism and imperialism, and to liberate Taiwan and unify the motherland.

We should whip up a new upsurge in studying the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. In particular, efforts must be made to study Chairman Mao's works on the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, his philosophical works and his military thinking. We must interpret and grasp Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought precisely and in its entirety and create an atmosphere of intensive study.

Attention must be paid to basic education--including education in fundamental theory and basic political knowledge--and to education in class struggle, revolutionary tradition, law and discipline, current affairs, party policies and preparedness against war. In the new historic conditions we should apply experience gained in the new type of ideological education movement in the army to carry out ideological consolidation. We must rectify the formalistic practice of separating political education from reality and of conducting political education without knowing for whom the education is intended, and change the situation in which one makes no distinction between black and white and acts in a perfunctory manner. We must heighten quality and stress efficiency.

In short, we should resolutely eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and take army consolidation and preparedness against war as the key link in raising our awareness of the need to oppose and prevent revisionism. We cadres, particularly high-ranking cadres, should set good examples, firmly grasp grassroots units well, help grassroots cadres in learning how to perform ideological work, bring the role of the party branch as a fighting bastion into full play and carry out its political and ideological work. We should firmly enforce discipline and be rigid and fair in reward and punishment. In this way, we certainly can achieve marked success in elevating the troops' political quality to a new level in a short period of time.

IV. Political Work Should Permeate Education, Training and All Other Tasks

During those years of war, we learned how to conduct a war in the course of war and tempered and enhanced our troops' combat capabilities in actual battle. We now primarily enhance the army's combat capabilities through education and training since there is no war. Our enemies are armed with modern weapons. With the rapid development of the country's national economy and science and technology, our army's weapons and equipment are constantly improving. Modern warfare makes still greater demands on the cadres' ability to organize and command and on the troops' tactical and technical competence.

Under the new historical conditions, an important task for political work is to give commanders and fighters a full understanding of the great importance of viewing education and training from the vantage point of strategy and to get them to apply a high sense of political responsibility to the study of Chairman Mao's concept on military affairs, of modern military science and technology and general knowledge, of the organization and direction of modern warfare, striving to become both Red and expert. Political work must permeate education, training and all other tasks to enhance the army's fighting capabilities, just as it did during the war years to help ensure victory in battle.

Lin Biao and the "gang of four" deliberately created confusion regarding the relationship between men and weapons, between politics and military affairs, and between revolutionization and modernization. They spread such nonsense as "politics can shove everything else aside." They misrepresented attention to military training as following "the bourgeois line in military affairs," the improvement of weapons as practicing "the theory that weapons decide everything," and the perfection of one's technical efficiency as "putting overwhelming stress on technical matters to the total neglect of politics. With their big stick, they made people afraid to pay proper attention to military training, science and technology, and weapons and equipment. Some political cadres, too, dared not boldly activate the troops to study military affairs, science and technology and administrative work and were unable to do political work in such a way that this practice ran all through education, training and various administrative and technical matters. We must smash this mental yoke.

Chairman Mao had very thoroughly and clearly explained the dialectic relations between politics and military affairs, between politics and the professions, and between politics and technique. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Politics and the professions form a unity of opposites, in which politics is predominant and primary, and we must fight against the tendency to ignore politics, but it will not do to confine oneself to politics and have no technical or professional knowledge." "The relationship between being Red and being expert and between politics and the professions is a unity of opposites. We must criticize the tendency to ignore politics.

On the one hand, we should oppose armchair politicians; on the other hand, we should also oppose the practitioners who have gone astray." "There is absolutely no doubt about the unity of politics and economics, the unity of politics and technique. This is true now and will always be true. This is what we mean by being both Red and expert. In the future, the term 'politics' will continue to exist, but its contents will not be the same. One will become an economist or technician who goes astray if he ignores ideology and politics and is only busy following his daily routine. Such an attitude is very dangerous." "Ideological work and political work are the guarantee for accomplishing economic work and technical work, and they serve the economic base. Moreover, ideology and politics are the commander, the soul. If our ideological work and political work slacken just a little, economic work and technical work are bound to go astray."

We must study and have a broad and accurate grasp of Chairman Mao's Thought and apply it in education, training and all other tasks, including our army's revolutionization and modernization. We must thoroughly clarify the confusion created in this field by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," who made every effort to practice idealism and metaphysics.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, under no circumstances should we separate and counterpose the relationships between politics and military affairs, between politics and work and between politics and technique. However, in actual work it is permissible to place emphasis on an area where a problem may have arisen. If vocational work has been overlooked as the main task, emphasis should be placed on it. If politics has been overlooked as the main task, further emphasis should be placed on it. The general aim is still to strive to be both Red and expert.

By being both Red and expert, we mean that a revolutionary fighter must foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly, joining the service to fight in a war, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and defending the socialist motherland. According to this requirement, the more military, scientific and cultural knowledge a person acquires, the more military training he receives and the more fighting skills he acquires, the greater the contribution he will make to defending the motherland. This is the unity of politics and military affairs, politics and vocational work, and politics and technique.

If an army unit grasps training, vocational work and technique under the requirement of putting politics in command, it is by no means following the "bourgeois military line" or the "purely military viewpoint." This viewpoint actually consists of the erroneous tendencies of believing that if one "is good in military affairs," one "is naturally good in politics," that the task of the Red Army "is purely fighting," that "military affairs guides politics"; or "making the political work departments of the Red Army subordinate to military work departments"; and of believing that "headquarters should direct its attention toward the enemy" [ssu ling pu tui wai 0674 0109 6752 1417 1120], which was criticized by Chairman Mao long ago at the Kutien Meeting.

Performing political work in conjunction with education and training and other tasks, concretely embodies the unification of politics and military affairs, politics and vocational work and politics and technique, as well as our army's fine tradition.

During the war years, political and military cadres directed operations together, performing political work in conjunction with "marching the troops, fighting the war" and other tasks. Under the present conditions when there is no war, political work should be carried out in close conjunction with education, training and other tasks. If a political cadre does not know modern military science, does not know how to direct modern warfare and does not know the work and techniques of his own department, he will not be able to make political work permeate all other tasks. If a naval political cadre has no knowledge of warships and maritime operations, if an air force political cadre is not acquainted with flying, if a tank unit political cadre does not understand tank tactics and the technical performance of tanks, how can they insure the quality of training? How can they successfully do their political work and correctly solve problems that are uncovered? How can they evaluate cadres?

In case of war, how can they work shoulder to shoulder with military cadres to direct operations? The reason why political colleges and schools have set a certain period aside for military instruction is because they want political cadres to acquire some military knowledge, as well as study politics. Only by acquiring some knowledge of military affairs, vocation work and techniques can political cadres better implement the principles and policies for such tasks as education, training, preparedness against war, construction and scientific research and production and can they give full play to the role of political work in leading and guaranteeing other work.

In carrying out political work in education and training, we must closely link the two factors of men and weapons so that people with proletarian awareness master modern arms and equipment and have powerful combat capabilities. While emphasizing that people are the decisive factor in determining the outcome of war, Chairman Mao pointed out that weapons are also an important factor. Lin Biao counterposed the factor of men with that of weapons. He believed that "moral strength can replace material force" and that it is unnecessary to train troops or improve people's ability to master modern arms and equipment. This utterly distorted Chairman Mao's scientific thesis on the relationship between men and weapons, and undermined both military training and political work. We uphold the view of dialectic unity between men and weapons; thus, we must help people to revolutionize their ideology, use revolutionization to motivate modernization, and study assiduously and train diligently. Difficult training produced proficiency, crack troops and combat capability.

It is relatively easy to train ourselves in the five major techniques--that is, shooting, bayoneting, handgrenade throwing, demolition work, and field fortification--but we can only master them through difficult training. Mastering of sophisticated weapons and equipment requires stricter demands, harder training and more assiduous study. In familiarizing ourselves with some types of weapons and equipment, we must be able to memorize large amounts of data before we can skillfully operate the weapons. This requires vigorous efforts in study and training. As long as we study assiduously and undergo difficult training, we will be able to improve our political and military qualities and use the power of all types of weapons and equipment to its highest potential. With all these factors, in addition to Chairman Mao's people's war tactics, we can defeat a better-equipped enemy.

We must restore and carry forward the traditional training method in which officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers, and soldiers teach each other. We must follow the example of the "hardbone 6th company" in launching mass movements to train the troops and develop the ability to defeat the enemy.

It is necessary to launch revolutionary emulation campaigns and train exemplary types who are both Red and expert. We should train tens of thousands of sharpshooters, first-rate gunners and competent technicians; we should promote the idea of mastering many skills while specializing in one--the idea of making soldiers useful in many kinds of work; and we should conduct a large-scale movement for technical innovations. Commendations and rewards should be given to persons who have made remarkable achievements in vocational and technical work through assiduous study and hard training. Unhealthy tendencies such as having a championship mentality or deceiving others should be criticized and corrected. Persons who have such tendencies should be educated.

Efforts should be made to strengthen political work among militia units and to thoroughly implement Chairman Mao's instructions on performing militia work on a solid organizational, political and military basis. The provincial military districts, subdistricts and people's armed forces departments must direct their main efforts toward grasping militia work.

We should stress political work while conducting scientific and technical research for national defense and while carrying out military industrial production to insure that these fields make required progress and train competent personnel. It is necessary to increase efforts to consolidate and build leading bodies and implement the party's policy toward intellectuals so that all positive factors can be mobilized to promote, as soon as possible, our scientific research for national defense and our military industrial production.

At the National Science Conference, Chairman Hua said: "Our entire country should be turned into a great school." Therefore, it is even more necessary to turn the army into a great school. This is of great significance in advancing the revolutionization and modernization of our army under the new historical conditions and in meeting the requirements of our country's four socialist modernizations. In this great school, our cadres and fighters will acquire Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought and a knowledge of modern warfare, science, culture, industry, agriculture and other specialities. Having acquired a knowledge about many fields, our cadres and fighters will be able to play their role in army construction, meet the needs of local civilian work after they are discharged from the service, and do their part for national construction. They will also be able to play a role in the event of war.

The principles, guidelines and requirements for turning the army into a great school were detailed at the Military Commission's session held last year. Party committees at all levels should include the task of running the army as a great school on their agendas, strengthen their leadership and widely publicize the great significance of turning the army into a great school so that study will become a common practice.

As for education and training of the troops, it is imperative to introduce some necessary reforms to eliminate formalism and change mechanical methods. Concrete plans for arranging studies of science and culture should be worked out according to each unit's individual characteristics and by combining this study with operational needs. Competent personnel should be regarded as teachers: This means that fighters who have learned much about culture and who have certain specialities should deliver organized lectures to the others. In addition to the evening schools, study groups can be organized which will visit factories, rural villages, and schools to gain more knowledge in various fields as they pursue their studies.

Facts have proved that the army can be turned into a great and good school provided that leaders attach importance to this endeavor and fully mobilize the masses to do so.

V. Develop a Style of Hard Work and Struggle

An important guarantee for performing the various tasks in grasping the key link and running our army well and for improving our army's combat capabilities is to restore and continue the fine traditions of our army.

Our army attaches special importance to the political characteristics of hard work and struggle. Chairman Mao said: "I always stand for hard struggle and the exemplary role of the army," adding that "without a firm and correct political orientation, it is impossible to promote a style of hard struggle. Without the style of hard struggle, it is impossible to maintain a firm and correct political orientation."

The fact that our army was able to surmount unbelievable hardships during the war years and defeat powerful domestic and foreign enemies is inseparable from the maintenance and implementation of this style of hard work and arduous struggle.

Chairman Mao earnestly enjoined us on the eve of nationwide victory: "Our comrades must be helped in preserving the style of plain living and hard struggle." Since nationwide victory, our Army has enjoyed a long period of peace and improvements have been made in army life. The overwhelming majority of comrades have still preserved the style of plain living and hard struggle. But some have been hit by proletarian sugar-coated bullets, especially when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" used the "bait of official positions and good pay and publicizing one's own virtues" to corrode the structural fiber of our army and corrupt its style of hard struggle.

As we struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," the good work style of our army, including the style of plain living and hard work, is being restored and developed. But various units' improvements vary in this regard--some have moved rapidly while others have moved slowly. We must not be complacent with our present situation and remain at a standstill. We must be resolved to consolidate our work style as soon as possible and constantly carry out education in this fine traditional style of hard work and plain living among the troops and in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "first, we must be industrious; second, we must be thrifty. Do not become lazy and extravagant." Hard struggle enables us to maintain a firm, correct political orientation amid complicated class struggle and to resist corruption by bourgeois ideology.

Hard struggle forges close relationships between officers and men and between the army and people and develops combat capabilities. We must not think that, because our weapons and equipment will be modernized in the future, hard work and plain living are not necessary. On the contrary, modern wars will be more intense and arduous. Thus, the demand is greater for us to continue the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. Pampered soldiers will be defeated. Under the new historical conditions, we must make greater efforts to maintain and continue the style of hard work and plain living.

Chairman Mao taught us: "The plan for the whole party to investigate and study is a basic link to be grasped in improving its work style." Being realistic and investigating and studying are themselves a style of hard work and plain living. Leading cadres at various levels, especially the No 1 and No 2 leaders, should go to the frontline to acquaint themselves with the situation and summarize experiences there. Only by doing so can they, keeping the actual conditions of their own units in mind, thoroughly implement the principles and policies laid down by the party Central Committee and its Military Commission and truly solve their problems.

Our cadres should be revolutionary men of action, work hard in a practical way and straighten things out in every aspect of army work. They should deepen the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Flight Division of the air force.

It is very important for leading cadres at all levels, senior cadres in particular, to be exemplary in restoring and continuing the fine traditions and the style of hard work and plain living. Where leading cadres have set examples by their own conduct, the instructions and decisions of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission are promptly implemented. Where leading cadres make empty talk and fail to work hard, no work is done.

Working hard and continuing the revolution, leading cadres of the 1st Flight Division of the air force have set good examples for the whole division, thus arousing the enthusiasm of the cadres and pilots and building their units well. Leading cadres at various levels should take the leading body of the 1st Flight Division of the air force as their example, stand in the forefront of the revolutionary forces and play their role well as "rifle leaders" so that our army's fine traditions and work style will be passed on from generation to generation.

VI. Establish an Evaluation System and Strictly Enforce Discipline

It is necessary to be strict in running the army, otherwise army building cannot be done well. It is impossible to run the army well and acquire high combat capabilities if we do not have strict discipline, make strict demands and have a strict evaluation system; if we are lax and listless and if we make no distinction between those who work and those who do not and between those who do a good job and those who do a poor one. In recent years, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" went all out to instigate anarchism and ultrademocracy which have produced a deeprooted pernicious influence and have harmed us tremendously. Therefore, we must be stricter now in consolidating the army, eliminating chaos and restoring order. It won't do if we are only lenient without being strict, only reward people without meting out punishment and only promote people without demoting others. Only in this way can we ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and of party discipline, state laws and military orders.

The meeting held by the CCP Central Committee Military Commission last year established the principles and tasks in grasping the key link and running the army well and in preparing for war, and made a number of decisions. Thus, we have basic rules to follow in all aspects of army work. It is imperative to consolidate the army well in a practical manner. To do so, we must stress discipline.

In accordance with "the decision of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission on strengthening the army's sense of organization and discipline," we must strictly enforce discipline. We must carry out an extensive and thorough education in the observance of the socialist legal system, the Constitution and the three main rules of discipline and eight rules for attention to heighten the soldiers' sense of observing discipline and law. Comrades who are models in observing discipline and law should be cited, whereas those who violate party discipline, state laws or army discipline should be criticized, educated and dealt with sternly regardless of their posts or seniority. Serious offenders should be punished, up to and including dismissal from their posts and trial according to law. Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in observing discipline and laws and must never think that disciplines and laws only apply to the masses and that they can place themselves above discipline and laws.

The central authorities recently made public the serious case of Liu Te-tsai and others and their crimes and punished them according to law. This shows us that proletarian discipline is iron discipline which must be conscientiously observed and upheld and which brooks no violation.

A system of cadre evaluation must be established. In the past there was fighting which is a kind of evaluation, a kind of strict evaluation. The criterion for it is clear-cut. As there is no fighting at present, it is necessary to examine how people implement the party's line, principles and policies, carry out directives and orders from higher levels and fulfill various tasks.

The party committees and political institutions must regard the evaluation of cadres as one of their important tasks. The evaluation of cadres involves the question of leniency and strictness, award and punishment, and promotion and demotion. Most importantly, there should be both promotions and demotions. In accordance with the results of evaluations, persons who should be cited for doing well must be cited, persons who should be punished must be punished, persons who should be promoted must be promoted, and persons who should be demoted must be demoted. We must create a good atmosphere in which everyone observes discipline and laws and in which reward and punishment are dispensed impartially. This atmosphere must be a powerful stimulus in grasping the key link and running the army well.

Comrades: This All-Army Political Work Conference is important for implementing the guidelines laid down by the meeting of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission. This is a good beginning for restoring and continuing our army's fine tradition in political work and restoring the functions, role and prestige of the political institutions in the new historical conditions.

At the meeting of the Military Commission, Vice Chairman Yeh pointed out: "Generally speaking, our army's political institutions, regardless of level, are good. However, in at least the past 10 years, from Lin Piao's attempt to 'smash the General Political Department, the palace of hell' to the 'gang of four's' attempt to give it a staggering blow, the political institutions were under continuous attack and suffered tremendous damage." This description is completely in line with the situation in the army. Lin Piao and the "gang of four" attempted to deprive the army of its leadership in political work by disrupting the army's leading organ for political work so that they could push their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and usurp party and state power. Their perverted actions brought serious damage to the army's political work.

Great numbers of our army's political cadres, as with cadres in other fields, have withstood severe tests in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines over the last dozen years. The overwhelming majority of our comrades have proved to be good or comparatively good. They have adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and resisted or struggled against the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Political work in our army has been enriched and developed in the struggle against erroneous lines. In the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," we must conscientiously summarize our experience, both positive and negative, strengthen the party committee's leadership over political work and political institutions, and consolidate and strengthen these institutions.

Political cadres should, with all other comrades in the army, work hard, and energetically heighten the level of our army's political work to the level it was at in the periods of the Red Army, the war of resistance against Japan, and the war for liberation and develop and improve political work in the new historical conditions.

The political commissar system is of great significance for consolidating the party's absolute leadership over the army, for insuring the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies in the army, for improving party work in the army, and for strengthening the party's leadership over political work and political institutions. Political commissars should do their duty and play their full part in accordance with the stipulations in the regulations on political work.

Comrades: At a critical moment in the Chinese revolution more than 40 years ago, our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao led the whole party in ending the rule of Wang Ming's line. He led the Workers and Peasants Red Army in the world-shaking, great Long March, which covered 25,000 li and in which snow-capped mountains and marshlands were crossed. After overcoming extreme dangers and difficulties and after breaking through encirclement, pursuit, obstruction and interception by the Chiang army, the workers' and peasants' Red Army successfully reached its destination through arduous struggle. It was a great undertaking unprecedented in history. After the victory of the Long March, our party and army, under Chairman Mao's wise leadership, continuously grew in strength. They defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors, buried the Chiang family dynasty, overthrew the three great mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, and founded new China. Later, they won great victories in socialist revolution and construction.

Now the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua has led our country in successfully negotiating the serious dangers and difficulties created by the "gang of four" and is leading the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country on a new Long March. The grand goal of this new Long March is to carry out the behests of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, to persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to rectify the social, economic, scientific and cultural backwardness of our large country--which comprises one-fifth of the world's total population--to achieve the four socialist modernizations, and to build our country into a modern and powerful socialist state by the end of the century. This is an unprecedented, great and magnificent undertaking. No matter what difficulties we shall encounter on our road of advance, we must and can certainly achieve this grand goal.

Being the solid pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, our army shoulders the historic tasks of grasping the key link and running itself well, getting prepared for war and safeguarding socialist construction. We must continue the glorious tradition of the 25,000-li Long March and do our best to march in the advance party on the new Long March. We must soberly understand that with the Soviet Union and the United States contending for hegemony, war will break out one day. Soviet revisionism is bent on subjugating us; it is our most dangerous enemy. We must accelerate the revolutionization and modernization of our army. We must prepare ourselves against a war of aggression before it breaks out. We must make every preparation for liberating Taiwan and fulfilling the sacred cause of unifying our motherland.

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Our tasks in political work are arduous yet glorious. With the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, with the correct leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and of its Military Commission, with large number of cadres who have rich experiences in various periods of the revolution and with concerted efforts by the Communist Party members, commanders and fighters of the army, we, under the present historical situation, can certainly continue the fine tradition personally fostered by Chairman Mao in political work, politically and organizationally lead and ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies in the army and improve our army's combat capabilities while performing the general task for the new period.

We must resolutely respond to Chairman Hua's call: "Study, study and study again; unite, unite and unite again." We must make new contributions to fulfilling the fighting tasks of grasping the key link and running the army well and preparing for war.

GANG OF FOUR CRITICIZED FOR OBSTRUCTING WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

OW080707Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW

["Excerpts" of article by leading group of the National Women's Federation: "Chairman Mao's Line on the Women's Movement Brooks No Alterations"]

[Excerpts] During the past 28 years, including the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line always played a leading role in the women's movement and in the work of our Women's Federation. But Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and particularly the gang of four, seriously interfered with and sabotaged them. The gang of four directly intervened in the preparatory group of China's Fourth National Women's Congress and usurped leadership over the National Women's Federation.

In a sinister article written at their instructions but not dished out in time, they reversed right and wrong and confounded black and white; they slanderously asserted that the bourgeoisie and the revisionist line had dominated the Women's Federation during the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution. The women's movement and Women's Federation were painted all black, and women's brilliant achievements during the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution and their enormous achievements in socialist revolution and construction were totally negated.

In the name of "elevating the status of women" in a wild attempt to usurp the supreme leadership of the party and the state, renegade Chiang Ching uttered such nonsense as "men must vacate their positions and let women take over." The gang of four, in their direct intervention in the preparatory group of China's Fourth National Women's Congress, carried out a whole series of counterrevolutionary evil deeds.

In the days when the whole nation was grievously mourning the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, the WOMEN OF CHINA supplement added a separate leaf containing the portrait of the late Premier Chou and a picture of Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping delivering the condolence speech, and distributed the periodical and the separate leaf to the women's federations in various places. But Yao Wen-yuan, the reactionary literary scoundrel, vehemently ordered the recall of the additional leaf. In 1976, when the gang of four were in their heyday, they published long and absurd articles in the journal of the women's federations throughout the country. From February to September, they viciously attacked and wantonly slandered Vice Chairman Teng on more than 200 occasions.

The National Women's Federation always persistently followed the party Central Committee headed by our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. Now it must closely follow the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, resolutely implement and courageously defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and strive to completely and accurately grasp Mao Tsetung Thought to guide women's work. It is the responsibility of women's federations to bring the party's line and policies to the masses of women and to lead them in actively fulfilling the central tasks facing the whole party and people and the various specific tasks facing women themselves. On the other hand, they must serve the masses of women, convey their opinions and requests to the party and government, and act as a bridge between the party and the masses of women.

After the liberation of the whole country, Chairman Mao repeatedly instructed that, to build a great socialist society, it was of great significance to mobilize the broad masses of women to take part in production, and that, in the course of production, men and women must receive equal pay for equal work. It was clearly stated in the reports and resolutions of the first and second national women's congresses that this policy must be propagated and implemented throughout the country. Following the development of socialist revolution and construction, the contents of this policy have been enriched and developed. Women of all nationalities throughout the country have been working on all fronts spiritually and energetically and are playing an unprecedentedly significant role.

Now the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has issued the fighting call to build China into a modern socialist power before the end of this century. This meets the basic interests of the whole nation and is a broad path along which women can attain complete emancipation. Women's organizations at all levels must mobilize and organize the broad masses of women to study culture, science, technology, economy and management for the sake of the revolution. They must brush up on their skills, make themselves experts in various fields, and strive to master modern science and technology. Only by doing this can women give full play to their active role in socialist production and labor, contribute more to the realization of the four socialist modernizations, free themselves from heavy manual labor, increase and improve the collective welfare work on a stronger material foundation, further free themselves from trivial household chores, and accomplish what their male counterparts accomplish.

Lin Biao and the gang of four smeared the principles of building our country, managing our households and building socialism through hard work and thrift by terming them a reflection of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," "attempts to get rich" and "restoration of capitalism." Such slanders were meant to overthrow Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and attack the Party Central Committee headed by our great leader Chairman Mao.

In August 1977, when the preparations for the Third National Women's Congress were being discussed at the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping personally gave the instruction that the guiding principle of our work should be in keeping with the spirit of building our country and managing our households through hard work and thrift and striving to build socialism. This instruction was discussed and approved by the party Central Committee Political Bureau and was again discussed and adopted at the Third National Women's Congress.

In the winter of 1961, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, in a speech at a meeting attended by chairmen of the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional women's federations, again affirmed this policy. Thus, in faithfully implementing Chairman Mao's instructions, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping put forward the principle of building our country and managing our households through hard work and thrift and striving to build socialism, and with this policy he stimulated women's enthusiasm to work hard to build our country, communes, enterprises, homes and socialism. This policy was correct then and it remains correct today.

Brandishing the axe of eliminating "material benefits," the gang of four destroyed welfare services for women and children. As a result, the number of nurseries and kindergartens dropped sharply in many places, and the purchasing of brides or the disguised purchasing of brides reappeared, and the poor and lower-middle peasants, workers and cadres alike all suffered.

In the past, the women's organizations repeatedly publicized the protections which women and children were entitled to as stipulated in the constitution and laws, and they worked in coordination with other departments to promote collective welfare and social services, such as the establishment of child care centers, nurseries, kindergartens, daily life service centers, mess halls and so forth to reduce the household burdens of young female workers and commune members so that they might contribute more to production.

Today, to accomplish the general task for the new period, women's organizations must do a good job in providing support for the four modernizations and energetically develop collective welfare and social services to meet the urgent needs of the broad masses of workers and commune members and to reduce their household burdens so that they can concentrate their efforts on building socialism in a big way; have more time to study politics, culture and science, continue to remold their world outlook and scale the heights of science and technology; and eat better, rest better, have better physical health and be able to maintain revolutionary vigor.

Women's federations, under the leadership of various party committees, must work energetically in coordination with other departments to propagate the new constitution's provisions concerning labor protection, marriage, families, mothers and children and strengthen propaganda and education regarding planned parenthood. Those who are guilty of having treated women brutally must be punished, the people's concept of rule by law must be strengthened and various policies concerning the protection of women must be implemented.

PEOPLE'S DAILY REPORTS ON CONSOLIDATION IN SHANGHAI

HK081231Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 31 May 78 p 1 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY report: "In the Wake of Constantly Deepening the Struggle To Expose and Critize the 'Gang of Four,' the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee Consolidates Leading Groups at All Levels in a Systematic and Planned Way"]

[Text] According to a report by correspondent Kuo Li-hua [6753 4409 5478], the planned and systematic consolidation and strengthening of leading groups at various levels by the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" has first of all involved leading groups at and above the district, county and bureau levels. [paragraph continues]

At present, over 80 percent of the leading groups at and above the district, county and bureau levels throughout the municipality have undergone reorganization and consolidation. This has played an important role in the overall implementation of the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and of various general and specific policies and in the consolidation of the triumphant results of the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four."

Shanghai was a counterrevolutionary base assiduously built by the "gang of four" over a period of 10 years. The "gang of four's" bourgeois factional network in Shanghai was composed chiefly of three kinds of people: The first was represented by "old cadres" like Ma Tien-shui who sold and attached himself to the "gang of four"; the second was represented by ruffians, bandits and newborn bourgeois elements like Chen Ah-ta; the third comprised reactionary cultural scoundrels. These fellows completely controlled the party and government organs at various levels in Shanghai. Even after the collapse of the "gang of four," they still feverishly plotted counterrevolutionary armed revolts in a deathbed struggle.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," the leading groups of quite a large number of units in Shanghai were in a paralyzed or semi-paralyzed state. To insure the overall implementation of the policy decisions and instructions of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee attached great importance to leading groups, especially those at and above the district, county and bureau levels. It investigated and reorganized them from system to system and from group to group. The chief responsible comrades of the Municipal Party Committee personally applied themselves to the job. In compliance with Chairman Hua's instruction: "We must not only solve problems but do something to stabilize the situation," the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee took decisive measures. First, it recouped leadership over the party and administrative organs and the people's armed forces throughout the municipality that had been usurped by the "gang of four." Meanwhile, it made ineffective the direct leadership exercised by such organizations as the Trade Union Federation, the CYL, the Women's Federation and the militia, which were controlled and used by the "gang of four," so that they could no longer bypass the party committee, call the shots and make trouble. Then the work group of the party Central Committee moved into the various groups and offices of the Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal Revolutionary Committee to make determinations on their leading groups. The measures taken varied with different cases. Concerning those leading groups that took a firm stand, held a clear-cut banner and showed courage in promoting movements and in doing their work, it relied on and supported them. Those leading groups with general problems were reorganized and consolidated as cases involving "a mixture of sand." Through such means as "discussing three major issues," etc., they were helped to change their stand, to properly launch movements and to perform work well. Regarding those leading groups with serious problems, work groups were stationed in these groups, or their leadership was reinforced so that they could be consolidated in a practical way, or they were thoroughly reorganized. The following methods were generally adopted from top to bottom:

- 1) The leading groups of various departments and offices of the Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal Revolutionary Committee and those at the district, county and bureau levels were taken care of first. Then attention was paid to those at lower levels, from one level to another.
- 2) New forces were added to the leadership and then leading groups were reorganized so that there was no interruption in leadership and in the progress of work.
- 3) Work groups or leading cadres were sent over to take charge of work. After a period of time, their duties were pinpointed and they were given official appointments.
- 4) Nos 1 and 2 persons were installed before attention was paid to the consolidation of the whole leading group. [paragraph continues]

In light of the progress of the movement, the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee kept analyzing and realining the different cases involving leading groups at and above the district, county and bureau levels. Concerning those units in which things were at a standstill, in which there was no improvement in revolution and production and with which the masses were quite dissatisfied, the leading groups of these units were first checked as the possible cause. With a view to solving the problem of the leading group, certain leading cadres were assigned to these units to personally keep watch. They were allowed a specified period of time in which to find out the causes, to arouse the masses and to break the deadlock.

For a year or so, amid the continuous deepening of the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee repeatedly reorganized and consolidated leading groups at and above the district, county and bureau levels in line with the concrete conditions of Shanghai. This dealt a smashing blow to the "gang of four" and their remnant bourgeois factional network. The serious problem of organizational impurity of leading groups due to the "gang of four's" direct interference and sabotage was gradually solved. New leading groups at the district, county and bureau levels restored and strengthened the system of work responsibility under the leadership of the party committee. This put an end to a long period of chaos created by the "gang of four's" sabotage as far as the organizational system was concerned.

In systematically consolidating and strengthening leading groups at and above the district, county and bureau levels in a planned way, the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee place emphasis on the following points:

1. The establishment of a leading group which combined the old, the middle-aged and the young and which could work in an efficient and down-to-earth manner was stressed so that it could become a combat headquarters which could meet the demands of the general task for the new period and carry out the policy decisions and instructions of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in an all-round manner. The leading group combined old cadres who had rich experience and enjoyed relatively good health and young cadres who were strong and active. Concerning those cadres promoted in a shocking manner by the "gang of four" and their remnants, attention was paid to making a concrete analysis. Those who did not have serious problems and who made a relatively good showing in the 11th line struggle were allowed to remain in their jobs when work squads were established.

In order to enable the new leading groups to pay attention to the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously, we made a point of staffing them with "down-to-earth workers" who knew the ropes and were diligent and hardworking "Red housekeepers", after properly selecting the No one and two persons. Therefore, members of the new leading groups were very efficient. They followed a clearly defined system of division of labor. Designated persons were assigned to politics, professional matters, logistic work and other important tasks.

2. The consolidation of leading groups was closely combined with the firm implementation of the party's policy toward cadres. Through the consolidation of the leading groups, 267 former cadres at the department and bureau levels who had for a long time been given no work or placed in unrelated jobs have now taken up leadership duties at the district, county and bureau levels. Those comrades who bitterly hate the "gang of four" and resolutely support the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua have been placed in important departments as the No one and two persons. Their leading role has been called into full play. [paragraph continues]

Another 66 veteran cadres relatively weak and old have acted as advisers to units at the district, county and bureau levels. Due to the firm implementation of the party's policy toward cadres, these veteran cadres are happy and lighthearted and work with enthusiasm. Some leading cadres drive themselves very hard and have changed the backward features of their units very quickly.

3. Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors were strictly followed in selecting and using cadres. Particular attention was paid to properly applying them to the No. one, two and three persons. Selected for promotion to the leading groups were those who resolutely follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, who dared to put up resistance and wage a struggle when the "gang of four" ran wild, who have taken a firm stand and held a clear banner in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," who maintain close ties with the masses, and who do not talk nonsense, work in a down-to-earth manner and are Red and expert. Those members of the "wind faction," "earthquake faction" and "slip-away faction;" and those who are of bad political caliber, have a very bad style, engage in speculation and manipulation and throw their weight about are resolutely forbidden to join the leading groups. Concerning those persons selected to reinforce the leading groups at and above the district, county and bureau levels, they must chiefly come from among the following three kinds of people: Those veteran cadres persecuted and excluded by the "gang of four" and their remnants; leading cadres of advanced units in learning from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, as well as middle-aged and young cadres with experience; labor models and advanced workers. When it comes to selecting and using cadres and staffing leading groups, the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee persists in repeatedly studying and discussing all relevant problems and in following the mass line so that only those qualified and capable are assigned.

4. Great attention was paid to properly consolidating organizational departments. When the "four pests" ran wild, the organizational departments at and above the district, county and bureau levels in Shanghai were basically dominated by the "gang of four" and became the "gang of four's" and their remnants' departments for handling people and their tools for recruiting followers and cultivating confidants. After the smashing of the "gang of four," the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee paid great attention to consolidating organizational departments and resolutely transferred away those people not suited for organizational work. Meanwhile, it reinforced them with a large number of cadres who have a proper style, play fair and square and do not believe in the unorthodox. The Municipal CCP Committee also constantly tried to consolidate the organizational departments in regard to thinking and style. It helped the cadres of the organizational departments to eliminate the remnant poison and influence of the "gang of four" and to restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions and style.

The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee believes that consolidating and strengthening the leading groups at various levels is a protracted and arduous task. Though much has been done in this respect in a year or so, the development is somewhat uneven. Some groups have solved their problems relatively well, others not so well. Only a small number of leading groups have so far not solved their problems. If the leading groups at various levels are to meet the demands of the general task for the new period, a large amount of work remains to be done. We must keep up our efforts.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

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KWEICHOW PARTY COMMITTEE ACHIEVES UNITY THROUGH RECTIFICATION

OWO42153Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 31 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] By improving the party's work style, making stern criticism and self-criticism and conscientiously summing up the experiences and lessons drawn by the provincial party committee in the party's 11 struggles between the two lines, the Standing Committee of the Kweichow Provincial Party Committee has achieved greater unity based on unified understanding. It is leading people throughout the province to advance in bigger strides on the new long march. The situation has become better than ever.

Kweichow Province has been one of the "seriously stricken" areas subjected to the gang of four's interference and sabotage. Two sinister henchmen of the gang of four had sneaked into the provincial party committee's standing committee to wildly push the gang's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and thus seriously damaged the provincial party committee's leadership. Certain comrades in the standing committee also had connections with and were deeply involved in the gang's bourgeois factional setup. They helped intensify the gang of four's interference and sabotage, committed serious mistakes and seriously hurt the provincial party committee's prestige.

After the smashing of the gang of four, the Kweichow provincial party committee exposed and criticized the two sinister henchmen of the gang who had sneaked into the standing committee. Last spring Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee consolidated and strengthened the provincial party committee's leading body. Over the past year or so, the Kweichow Provincial Party Committee has launched two rectification campaigns within its standing committee to eradicate the gang of four's pernicious influence and effects, heal internal wounds, achieve unified understanding and solve the problem of disunity in the provincial party committee.

In summing up experiences and lessons, the members of the provincial party committee came to realize that its past shortcomings and mistakes were basically the results of the gang of four's interference and sabotage. They also noted that there were subjective causes, which taught everybody a profound lesson. For example, when the gang of four ran wild, the bourgeois factional setup in Kweichow went all out to establish ties, form small groups and set up combat units under various names. Those belonging to the setup also trumpeted "do not engage in production for an erroneous line" and other reactionary fallacies in an effort to disrupt production and construction.

As a result, leaders at various levels were unable to discharge their normal duties. In 1975 the provincial party committee was bold enough to criticize and struggle against the reactionary speeches and actions of the gang of four's sinister henchmen and their factional accomplices. However, in 1976 certain comrades in the provincial party committee, who had succumbed to the pressure of the gang of four and their antiparty faction in Kweichow, did not dare struggle against them but instead had to hide themselves. As a result, people were kept in a state of perpetual tension, production decreased and confusion in the social order emerged.

The members of the provincial party committee concluded that the important reasons why certain comrades in the standing committee failed to adhere to principles were their selfish motives, their failure to correctly solve the fundamental problem of whether a communist should make revolution or become an official, their fear of receiving blows and suffering immediate losses and their following the "direction of the prevailing wind."

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The result was that the interests of the party and people were damaged and they themselves also committed mistakes.

On the basis of conscientiously summing up experiences and lessons and reaching unified understanding, the Kweichow Provincial Party Committee's Standing Committee has achieved greater unity. Based on the experience acquired by the provincial party committee's standing committee in launching rectification campaigns, many prefectural, municipal and county party committees, as well as party organizations of provincial offices, have conducted rectification with good results.

KWEICHOW YOUTH LEAGUE COMMITTEE HOLDS WORK CONFERENCE

HK071153Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jun 78 HK

[Excerpt] In order to implement the circular of the CCP Central Committee on convening the 10th National CYL Congress and to mobilize the CYL members and youths in Kweichow to bravely plunge into the great long march of fulfilling the general task for the new period, the Kweichow Provincial CYL Committee held the Kweichow conference on CYL work in Kweiyang from 28 May to 4 June. With the leadership and concern of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee, this Kweichow conference on CYL work was convened and presided over by the Kweichow Provincial CYL Committee.

Before the opening of the conference, the Standing Committee of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee listened to the report by the Kweichow Provincial CYL Committee and gave instructions. Comrade Chen Hsing-keng, deputy secretary of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee, attended the conference. On behalf of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee, Comrade (Li Chih-chi), Standing Committee member of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee and director of the organization department, attended the conference and made a speech. At the conference, Comrade (Li Yuan-tung), secretary of the Kweichow Provincial CYL Committee, made a report entitled "Grasp the Key Link in Bringing About Great Order in the CYL and Strive To Develop the Excellent Situation of CYL Work."

This Kweichow conference on CYL work is the largest such meeting to be held in Kweichow since the smashing of the gang of four. Present at this conference were the Standing Committee members of the Kweichow Provincial CYL Committee, the secretaries of various prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and county CYL committees, the secretaries of the CYL committees of various provincial bureaus of those cadres who are in charge of youth work, and the secretaries of the CYL committees of various colleges and key middle schools and of some factories, mines, districts and communes, 270 people in all.

POLITBUREO MEMBER FANG I ATTENDS CHUNGKING SCIENCE CONFERENCE

HK080901Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 7 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] The Chungking Municipal CCP Committee recently convened a municipal science conference to exchange experiences, commend the progressives, formulate plans for developing science and technology in the municipality, and further mobilize the people and the science and technology workers to work hard for 8 years to build Chungking into an advanced industrial, scientific and technological base in the motherland's strategic rear area.

"Comrade Fang I, member of the CCP Political Bureau, vice premier of the State Council and chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission, came to the conference and made an important speech on persistently grasping the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously, unswervingly implementing the principles and policies of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, strengthening the scientific force of the working class and raising the entire nation's level of science and technology."

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Yang Chao, secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee, and Ting Chang-ho, secretary of the Chungking Municipal CCP Committee, made speeches. (Chi Lien-Cheng), secretary of the municipal CCP committee, delivered a report. (Han Cheng-fu), chairman of the provincial Science and Technology Committee, and (Chao Meng-lin), advisor to the committee, attended the conference."

Over 2,400 delegates participated in the conference. The conference pointed out: "From now until 1985 it is necessary to concentrate forces to tackle a number of scientific and technological projects which play a key role in national economic construction, basically grasp modern technology in the major production sectors, approach or catch up with advanced national levels in a number of major scientific and technological fields, and approach or catch up with advanced foreign levels in certain fields.

"It is necessary to rapidly strengthen and improve the standard of the Red-and-expert scientific force of the working class. On the basis of raising the scientific and cultural levels of the worker-peasant-soldier masses, we should double the present number of scientific and cultural levels of the worker-peasant-soldier masses, we should double the present number of scientific and technological personnel of all types in the municipality. It is necessary to set up 10 modern laboratories, research bases and centers, and [words indistinct]." It is necessary to establish a scientific research network which closely coordinates with the central and provincial departments and which is well staffed.

In order to fulfill this plan it is necessary to closely follow the strategic plan of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, implement the party's line, principles and policies on economic work, fully mobilize and rely on the masses, unite all forces which can be united and organize a mighty force to advance towards the modernization of science and technology.

It is now necessary to expose and criticize the gang of four, straighten out the research units, set up research organs and put them on a sound basis, and do a good job of appointing the top three men in the research units. It is necessary to revive technical titles and do a good job of setting up various systems and putting them on a sound basis. The role of the intellectuals must be brought into full play. It is also necessary to do a good job of popularizing science, do well in running schools of various types and improve the quality of education. Party leadership must be strengthened over science and technology work.

The conference called on the people of Chungking to immediately take action to scale the heights of science and technology and to strive to achieve the four modernizations.

NATIONAL CPPCC DELEGATION VISITS SZECHWAN, TALKS WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS

HK080843Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 6 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] "The visiting national CPPCC delegation led by Chou Chien-jen, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC and vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, and Tung Chi-wu, member of the NPC Standing Committee and member of the Standing Committee of the National CPPCC Committee, recently arrived in Chengtu from Peking.

"On the afternoon of 29 May, Chao Tzu-yang, first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee; Tu Hsin-yuan, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Szechwan CPPCC Committee; Hsu Meng-hsia, first secretary of the Chengtu Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; and (Hsiung Yu-chung), secretary of the Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, met the visiting delegation and had talks with them."

Taking part in the meeting were 20 persons from the delegation including Chou Chien-jen and Tung Chi-wu, and responsible persons from the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee, the United Front Work Department of the Chengtu Municipal CCP Committee, and the Szechwan provincial and Chengtu municipal CPPCC committees, including Jen Ching-lung, Li Hsiu, Lo Cheng-lich and Hsu Chung-lin.

"During the visiting delegations' stay in Chengtu, it listened to reports by responsible persons of the departments concerned of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees on the situation in Szechwan in regard to closely following the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and in striving to fulfill the general task for the new period."

When the delegation arrived in Chengtu, Tu Hsin-yuan, (Hsiung Yu-chung) and responsible persons from the united front work departments of the provincial and municipal CCP and CPPCC committees welcomed them at the railway station.

NCNA REPORTS RESTORATION OF TIBETAN VILLAGE

OW 030750Y Peking NCNA in English 0734 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Lhasa, June 3, (HSINHUA) -- Dzunpa, in the Tibet Autonomous Region, a place of exile for four hundred years before the democratic reform of 1959, has been transformed into a new socialist village.

Dzunpa is situated in the remote snow-mountain area of eastern Tibet and was a place where slaves who dared to resist serfowners were sent into exile. Goli was such a slave condemned to exile in Dzunpa before the democratic reform. He was tortured so brutally by manorial lords and Tibetan troops that he could not walk for two years and had to crawl. Now he is chairman of the Dzunpa People's Commune, leading 61 households in transforming poor land into terraced fields. The commune members have increased arable land from 13.3 hectares in 1959 to 44.6 hectares now and have built 14 water channels winding through the mountain. As a result, the commune's total grain output last year reached 133 tons, triple the figure for 1970. They sold 27 tons of surplus grain to the state.

The commune now produces enough tzampa, the staple grain of the Tibetans, for its 300 members. In the past they had no animals. Now they have 1,300 head and also have farm tools such as ploughs, threshers, winnowers and walking tractors.

72-year-old Doje and his wife were slaves. Now they live in a two room house and have savings in the bank. Every year, they are now able to butcher a pig to celebrate the Tibetan New Year.

All school-age children in the commune are enrolled in schools. There are four students attending college and nine cadres working at state level. Nearly 30 people can now read and write.

TIBET HOLDS CONFERENCE OF MODEL PUBLIC SECURITY PERSONNEL

OW081227Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Inspired by the spirit of the Fifth NPC and amid the triumphant song of the people of various nationalities throughout the country who are closely following Chairman Hua to embark on the new long march, the regional conference of model public security cadres and policemen and activists in public security work opened ceremoniously in Lhasa on 2 June.

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Attending the opening ceremony were leading regional party, government and military Comrades Tien Pao, Pa Sang, Je Ti, Niu Jui-chou, Lo-sang-tzu-cheng, Wang Chu-chuan and Chang Kuei-sen, leading comrade of the Ihasa Municipal CCP Committee Le Ming, as well as leading comrades of various offices and departments of the regional party committee and those of the region's High Court.

The opening ceremony began at 9 am with the magnificent strains of "The East Is Red." Comrade Tien Pao, secretary of the regional party committee, spoke at the ceremony. He said: The heroes from various units on our region's public security front are gathering together at this conference to exchange experiences and learn from one another for mutual improvement, to strengthen public security work and the socialist legal system and to carry out the general task for the new period. On behalf of the regional party committee, I extend my warmest greetings to the conference.

He continued: This conference is held under the excellent situation prevailing both at home and abroad and in our region. A special representative was dispatched by the Ministry of Public Security to deliver a congratulatory letter to the conference, fully affirming and evaluating highly the achievements made by our region's public security front. This is a great inspiration and encouragement to us for better implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the future. We should enhance achievements already made, advance continuously, resolutely carry out the policy on work in Tibet formulated by Chairman Mao for bringing about (rapid stability), continue long-term construction work in Tibet, settle in the border regions and regard hardships as an honor and make greater contributions in the struggle to construct and defend the border regions.

Warmly wishing the conference complete success, Comrade Tien Pao called upon all comrades present to actively respond to Chairman Hua's call "study, study and study again, unite, unite and unite again."

The representative of the Ministry of Public Security read the ministry's congratulatory letter to the conference at the opening ceremony. (Tan Chieh), second secretary of the party committee and deputy director of the regional Public Security Bureau, delivered a report at the conference.

YUNNAN LEADERS COMFORT REFUGEES FROM VIETNAM

HK071198Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1978 0606 6 Jun 78 1A

[Text] On the morning of 2 June, Li Chi-ming, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and other leading comrades of the party and government in Yunnan Province comforted Chinese refugees in Kunming who had been persecuted and expelled by the Vietnamese authorities. Comrade Li Chi-ming shook hands with the Chinese refugees, gave them warmest regards and held a forum with them.

On 2 June, the comfort group of the Yunnan Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a forum of representatives of the Chinese refugees in Hekou. Gao Hui-chang, standing committee member of Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee, reported on the excellent situation that has emerged since the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four and on the achievements scored in socialist revolution and construction in Yunnan province so as to enable the over seas Chinese compatriots to be greatly educated and encouraged.

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(Wang Yen-kuang), 61 years old, who rebelled against the persecution of the Vietnamese authorities and was imprisoned for 4 months, said with tears in his eyes: Our motherland has shown great concern for us. Although I am old, I must make contributions to the construction of our motherland."

YUNNAN DEALS WITH CRIMINAL CASE OF MUNICIPAL LEADERS

HK080940Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] Recently, the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee strictly dealt with the case of (Li Shou-su), deputy secretary of the Hunchuan Hani-i Autonomous Prefectural CCP Committee, former secretary of the Kochiu Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee; (Chu Chien), former deputy secretary of the Kochiu Municipal Party Committee, and others who formed a faction to pursue their own interests, vigorously promoted an independent kingdom, seriously sabotaged financial and economic discipline, put up buildings in a big way and vigorously promoted unplanned projects.

Based on the report of the Hunchuan Hani-i Autonomous Prefectural CCP Committee, the provincial party committee has decided that (Li Shou-su) should be dismissed from all his posts inside and outside the party, be expelled from the party, be arrested and be dealt with according to law. (Chu Chien) has been dismissed from all his posts inside and outside the party, expelled from the party and demoted. (Li Yun), former vice chairman of the Kochiu Municipal Planning Commission, and (Yeh Chan-hung), former secretary of the party committee of the Kochiu Municipal Machinery Bureau, have been arrested according to law because of their counterrevolutionary activities. (Li Yun-shiang), former deputy secretary of the party committee of the Kochiu municipal motor vehicle parts plant, has been dismissed from all his posts inside and outside the party and expelled from the party. The provincial party committee has issued a serious warning to (Yu An-hung), secretary of the party committee of the Kochiu municipal motor vehicle parts plant.

"In May 1977, central leading comrades received a letter from the people that exposed (Li Shou-su) and others who violated financial and economic discipline and vigorously put up buildings. The principal responsible comrades of the provincial party committee attached very great importance to the letter. They immediately sent special people to find out about the situation and asked the Hunchuan Prefectural CCP Committee and the Kochiu Municipal CCP Committee to seriously make an investigation.

"The provincial party committee recently sent a work group to assist the Hunchuan prefectural and Kochiu municipal party committees in handling the case. The investigation indicated that the situation as reflected in the letter is factual. The investigation also indicated that the criminal behavior of (Li Shou-su) was not accidental. He frenziedly promoted the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four for a long time. He exploited the usurped posts and power, put bad people in important positions and set up a faction to pursue his own interests. During the period of criticizing Lin Biao and Confucius, he closely followed the gang of four in going their own way, sabotaged the stability of the PLA units and arbitrarily mobilized the militia to suppress the cadres and people.

"He also stubbornly resisted the implementation of the provincial party committee's important documents which were approved by Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee in 1975. He sold himself to the gang of four. He set up a bourgeois factional network in Kochiu with (Chu) as the ringleader. He built Kochiu into an independent kingdom controlled by the faction.

"He replaced the party with the faction and used the faction to suppress and to frenziedly attack the party. He vigorously promoted conspiratorial activities of usurping party and state power and seriously sabotaged the revolution and industrial and agricultural production of the autonomous prefecture and municipality.

"He himself is a factional backbone element of the gang of four in Hungho Autonomous Prefecture. Economically, he followed the gang of four's reactionary fallacy that necessity constitutes a plan. He ignored party discipline, state law and the repeated central orders and instructions. He exploited his post and power of being in charge of industrial, communications and machinery work, actively plotted, personally commanded, vigorously put up buildings and greatly promoted unplanned projects. He wasted a large amount of state funds and seriously violated financial and economic discipline."

"The consequences of the illegal behavior of (Li Shou-su) and other people are serious and their influence is very bad. The municipality's financial revenues have decreased every year since 1973. It has been unable to fulfill the state's quotas for 4 consecutive years. Some planned projects and the people's welfare facilities were unable to be completed according to schedule. Therefore, production has been affected and the development of the national economy in a planned and proportioned way has been sabotaged. The living of the masses has also been greatly affected.

"Kochiu Municipality has insufficient residential houses and is relatively short of water. The municipality's drainage problem has not been solved for a long time. However, (Li Shou-su) and other people have not strived to solve the problem or paid attention to the life and death of the masses. As a result, some streets in Kochiu were flooded during the rainy season and the municipality had no choice but to reduce the water supply during the dry season."

Since the provincial party committee's decision on dealing with (Li Shou-su) and other people, various units have generally carried out a mass checkup in regard to financial and economic discipline. In connection with the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, they have further exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their followers.

YUNNAN DAILY Editorial

HK080950Y Hunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jun 78 HK

[YUNNAN DAILY 7 June editorial: "It Is Imperative To Strictly Observe Financial and Economic Discipline"]

[Excerpt] The case of (Li Shou-su) and other people who seriously violated financial and economic discipline is not an isolated occurrence. It is a direct evil consequence of the gang of four's frenzied sabotage of the socialist legal system and arbitrary trampling upon the financial and economic discipline of the party and the state in a vain attempt to realize their criminal goal of usurping party and state power.

Violations of law and discipline are serious in some departments and units. One of the major reasons is that those who participated in the gang of four's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power, the beaters, smashers and looters, and those people whose political character is bad and whose style of work is very bad have usurped some leadership power. It is necessary to do a good job of rectifying leadership groups and to eliminate these factional personnel from the leadership groups in order to arrest the evil wind of violating financial and economic discipline and to promote the development of revolution and construction. If we fail to do this, we cannot straighten out financial and economic discipline or safeguard party discipline and state law.

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We must learn a lesson from the case of Koshia municipality and attach importance to similar cases. We must resolutely implement the spirit of the instructions of the central authorities and the provincial party committee and vigorously conduct a mass checkup on financial and economic discipline. We must fully mobilize and rely on the masses and resolutely struggle against all violations of law and discipline.

YUNNAN TO HOLD CONGRESS OF PROGRESSIVES IN LEARNING FROM TACHING

HK081009Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] "In order to advance the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and to build Taching-type enterprises throughout the province to a new stage and to speed up our province's industrial development, the Provincial Party Committee has decided to hold a 1978 provincial congress of progressives in learning from Taching in industry in mid-June." Under the guidance of wise leader Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, our province's industry and communication front has achieved initial success in 1 year. A number of Taching-type enterprises have been built. Many progressive enterprises collectives and individuals in learning from Taching in industry have emerged. The development of industrial production has been greatly promoted.

The province's total value of industrial output last year increased by 45.1 percent as compared with 1976 and by 9.3 percent as compared with the record year of 1975. The province's industrial front has succeeded in turning losses into profits. The province's industrial production has further developed this year. The province overfulfilled the production quotas for the first 5 months of this year. Many enterprises have overfulfilled the production plan for the first half of this year ahead of schedule.

"The provincial congress of progressives in learning from Taching in industry to be held shortly will hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and take exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link. The congress will seriously study and implement the general task of socialist revolution and construction for the new period and examine and sum up our province's situation in learning from Taching in industry and popularizing Taching-type enterprises. It will also exchange progressive experiences, name Taching-type enterprises and foster red banner collectives and units as well as pace-setters."

BRIEFS

KWEICHOW COUNTY RURAL POLICIES--The Lotien County CCP Committee has conducted penetrating investigations and study and has adopted decisive measures to correct the erroneous tendencies in the implementation of policies. In the first 10 days of April, the Standing Committee of the County CCP Committee restudied the party's relevant principles and policies and conducted serious discussions on the erroneous tendencies in the implementation of rural economic policies. It realized that at the beginning of last year, without having gone through the stage of trial points, the County CCP Committee ordered the county to promote the method of cultivating private plots and fodder plots for others, thereby assigning private plots and fodder plots originally distributed to commune members to production teams to cultivate for them. As a result, some isolated private plots and fodder plots were left uncultivated, some trees were not felled and the number of pigs dropped, causing difficulties for some commune members. The County CCP Committee then held a meeting of cadres at three levels to announce its views on immediately correcting the system of cultivating for others. Collectives will continue to cultivate those private plots and fodder plots which they have cultivated well for commune members and about which the masses have few complaints. The plots on which collectives have done a poor job will be returned to commune members. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 May 78 HK]

CHINA
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WANG EN-MAO ATTENDS KIRIN EDUCATION CONFERENCE

SECURITY Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 5 Jun 78 SK

[Text] The Kirin Provincial Education Work Conference ceremoniously opened on 3 June at the provincial hostel in Changchun Municipality. The conference was an extremely important meeting for our province in implementing the directives of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee with regard to education work and in carrying out the guidelines of the National Education Work Conference.

Attending the opening session were Wang En-mao, first secretary of the provincial Party Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and other responsible comrades of the provincial party and Tsung Hsi-yun, Mu Lin, Chen Hung, Sung Chen-ting, An Chih-wen; vice chairmen of the Kirin committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (Yu Tao-chuan), (Chang Hien-hai) and (Chang Tai-chin); responsible comrades of the provincial level departments; and outstanding scientists and professors of our province Tang Ao-ching, Wang Ta-heng, (Wu Hsueh-chou) and (Chang Te-hsin).

Sung Chen-ting, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial Party Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, declared the conference open. Following that, Comrade Wang En-mao delivered an important speech. He said: The National Education Work Conference, which was held by the Ministry of Education under the kind concern and direct leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee following the downfall of the gang of four was a historically important meeting for ending turmoil on our country's education front, restoring order and comprehensively and correctly carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary education line. It was a mobilization meeting to accomplish the general task for the new period, to build a powerful and modern socialist country and to rapidly push forward education.

The Kirin Provincial Party Committee has decided to convene the Provincial Education Work Conference, the tasks of which are to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, to convey the spirit of the National Education Work Conference, and, in light of the actual situation in our province, to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four, its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--and the former principal responsible person of the Kirin Provincial Party Committee for pushing forward counterrevolutionary revisionist lines and interfering in and sabotaging the educational undertakings of our province, to clarify the right and wrong concerning line, ideology and theory, to sum up experiences and lessons, to discuss tasks and plans for the education front of our province, and to accelerate the development of educational undertakings of our province, so as to meet the need of the development of our national economy and render due contributions to the accomplishment of the general task for the new period.

Comrade Wang En-mao continued: Great leader Chairman Mao, wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have paid consistent attention to and attached importance to educational work. Chairman Mao personally formulated the fundamental principles for our party that education should serve the interests of proletarian politics and that education must be integrated with productive labor. Chairman Hua repeatedly stressed that education must be improved as soon as possible. At the national science conference, Chairman Hua clearly pointed out that it is an extremely great task confronting the entire people of our country to raise the level of scientific and cultural standards of the entire Chinese nation. It is also a strategic task. Without resolving this situation, it will be impossible to accomplish the general task for the new period.

Vice Chairman Teng also explicitly pointed out the way to carry out the four modernizations saying that it should be begun through the education system. Therefore, we must understand the importance of doing a good job of education work, sincerely implement the spirit of the national education work conference and vigorously and successfully develop educational undertakings. After relentlessly criticizing the crimes of the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--for interfering in and sabotaging education work, Comrade Wang En-mao stated: The former principal person of the provincial Party Committee and his whole company, who took part in the gang's conspiratorial activities for usurping party and state power, actively, conscientiously, and on their own initiative, followed the gang and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--and made great efforts to push the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, causing the educational undertakings of our province to be trampled underfoot and bringing about tremendously serious results.

Since the downfall of the gang of four, under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the education front of our province, like other fronts, has scored great achievements in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the overlord of northeast China and the former principal responsible person of the provincial Party Committee. In particular, after the reform of the enrollment system of higher educational institutions and the criticism of the two assessments, the situation in the education front became better and better. However, we must realize that to continue to fight well the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four and to carry out the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end are long-term and arduous tasks which should be fulfilled by exerting great efforts. It is necessary to understand that the pernicious influence of the gang of four remaining in our province is very wide, deep and serious, and that we should not underestimate it.

After talking about the dialectical relations between the work of vigorously carrying out the educational undertakings and the work of developing national economy, Comrade Wang En-mao continued: In order to meet the need for improving the national economy for the future, it is imperative to accelerate the development of educational undertakings, adopt measures of walking on two legs, adhere to the principle of running schools in one form or another, give full play to positive factors of all spheres and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in education.

In order to raise the quality of education, it is necessary to resolutely implement Chairman Mao's directive concerning cultivating workers who are developed morally, intellectually and physically, who have both socialist consciousness and culture, and bringing up personnel who are both political conscious and professionally competent. Efforts should be made to vigorously cultivate, improve and strengthen contingents of teachers, to satisfactorily solve the problem of teaching materials to run well all types of schools, to especially concentrate our forces on running well key schools and key classes of non-key schools, to make greater contributions to locating more people of ability, to persist in reforming the enrollment system, to adhere to the principle of choosing and admitting excellent students, to broaden the road for talented people to be employed and to energetically select and bring up people of ability, so as to meet the need for the growth of the national economy and the general task for the new period.

Guanxi Wang Lu-mao emphasized in conclusion: The key to implementing the spirit of the National Education Work Conference and developing educational undertakings lies in strengthening the leadership of the party committees overseeing education work at all levels. Chairman Mao pointed out in the past that first secretaries at provincial, prefectural and county levels should take charge of education and that it would not do for them to fail to do so. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua shows great concern for education and firmly grasps educational work. Vice Chairman Teng volunteers his services for and personally takes charge of education, setting a good example for us. Education can be conducted successfully only under the unified leadership of the party and only by relying on the forces of the entire party and masses of the people. Huaitai County Party Committee strengthened its leadership, made over-all plans for integrating the state, collectives and schools as one, actively solved the problem of the shortage of buildings for middle and primary schools and thus drew the great attention of the national education work conference and won the approval and praise of Vice Chairman Teng. It should be popularized. So long as we mobilize the entire party, assign secretaries to personally participate and arouse the masses to resolutely decide to exert their utmost efforts to surmount difficulties, the education work of our province will surely be rapidly improved and fulfill the glorious mission of the education front in the new historical period.

(Chang I-lun), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial Party Committee, conveyed the spirit of the national education work conference. Almost 1,000 people attended the conference, including secretaries in charge of education work, vice chairmen of revolutionary committees, directors of propaganda departments and directors or chiefs of education bureaus or education sections of the various municipalities, prefectures, chou, leagues, counties, cities, banners and wards; secretaries of party committees, principals, some department chiefs and some party general branch secretaries of institutions of higher education and vocational schools; secretaries of party branches and party general branches of principals of key middle and primary schools throughout the province; and some comrades in charge of education work of communes. Also attending the conference were comrades who were participating in the agricultural conference for secretaries held by the provincial Party Committee. There were 1,600 special meeting sites provided on the education front of the province so that more than 100,000 cadres, teachers, staff and workers could listen to the live broadcast of the special session.

LIAONING SCORES GANG'S ATTACK ON VETERAN CADRES

SK031407Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 78 SK

[Article by the mass criticism group of the Liaoning Cultural Bureau: "Another Unclouded Proof of Rabidly Attacking Revolutionary Veteran Cadres"]

[Excerpts] The gang of four, its sworn follower, cohorts and confidants in Liaoning Province pushed the fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line and, taking advantage of criticizing the novel "Life," attacked people with stones. It is necessary to thoroughly expose and criticize their crimes in rabidly attacking revolutionary veteran cadres under the guise of criticizing the so-called resistance against the criticism of "Life," and in vigorously carrying out counterrevolutionary conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power.

At the end of 1973, the secret agent of the Kuomintang, Chang Chun-chiao, in collusion with the sworn follower of the gang of four in Liaoning Province and using the dirty method of reversing right and wrong, made a phoney charge that the novel "Life" negated the great cultural revolution. He forcibly demanded that it be openly criticized in Liaoning Province and throughout the entire country. That sworn follower frantically clamored that it is necessary to write a political article with "Life" as its subject, [words indistinct]. What he called writing a political article meant not only to rabidly criticize the novel "Life" and ruthlessly persecute the writer, thus executing one man to warn a hundred, but also to direct the criminal spearhead of attacks at revolutionary leading cadres at various levels, including the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee, and propaganda and cultural departments, so as to realize their reactionary political program.

It was at this time when that sworn follower vigorously engaged in writing a political article and carrying out counterrevolutionary criminal activities under the guise of criticizing "Life" that the leading comrades in charge of propaganda and cultural work of our province, persisting in [words indistinct] and in the party and government's principles, following Chairman Mao's constant teaching and the party's constant policies in light of the actual situation on the literary and art front of our province, set forth a correct proposal, calling for efforts to grasp the party's policies, protect the enthusiasm of writers for creative work, carry out literary and art appraisal activities and make creative work flourish. These leading comrades all insisted on bringing up questions and summing up experiences and lessons on the positive side and encouraging writers to sum up experiences, to strive to profit from them, and to continuously create literary and art works which would reflect the great cultural revolution.

These leading comrades, persisting in acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching and the party's policies, correctly embodied the political consciousness and noble revolutionary nature of revolutionary veteran cadres [words indistinct], and clearly stated that the veteran cadres were valuable treasures of our party. Their statements, effectively displayed their resistance to the gang of four and its cohorts, who vainly attempted to use the criticism of the novel "Life" as their tool to carry out conspiracies to usurp party and statepower, destroyed their counterrevolutionary plans and were thus warmly supported by the broad masses of cadres and people.

In order to enlarge the battle of attacking the revolutionary veteran cadres and to quicken the tempo in usurping party and state power, [words indistinct] that sworn follower personally promoted an ambitious woman confidant who had been trained by him [words indistinct] and had horns on her head and spines on her body, to the Liaoning provincial propaganda section and to be the sole holder of power controlling the propaganda work and public opinion, and pushed aside the veteran cadres then in charge of the propaganda work [words indistinct]. At the same time, a literary group was hurriedly set up for creating counterrevolutionary public opinions. It consisted of persons personally selected by that sworn follower and controlled by that woman confidant, and it took only 3 days to establish it [words indistinct].

Instigated by that sworn follower and that woman confidant, the literary group, running hither and thither, impetuously carried out large-scale sinister investigations and dished up sinister articles. In order to criticize the resistance against the criticism of "Life" and to attack [words indistinct] revolutionary veteran cadres, they created confessions and fabricated false charges.

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They also wrote an investigation report dishing up "Life" and the criticism of "Life" to counter the principal responsible comrades of the Liaoning provincial propaganda section. This investigation report contained all sorts of slanders and unfounded charges. As soon as this report was dished up, the majority of leading comrades of Liaoning propaganda and cultural departments [passage indistinct]. But that woman confidant, turning a deaf ear to the opposing opinions of leading comrades, published the investigation report in the bulletin of criticism on Lin Biao and Confucius. Moreover, she particularly assigned a person to taking to send the investigation report to the Peking information organ, which was under the charge of (Yu Hui-yung), sworn follower of the gang of four in Peking. (Yu Hui-yung) and his ilk seemed to have hit the jackpot the moment they saw it. [passage indistinct]

Instructed by that sworn follower and that woman confidant, the literary group dished up an article to criticize the resistance against the criticism of "Life," which was published after that sworn follower set its tone and personally revised and approved it. By so doing, they vainly attempted to make use of the mass media under their control to half-oftenly criticize by name the leading comrades of Liaoning provincial propaganda and cultural departments. To their way of thinking, was there still any party discipline and line of the state left? Was there still any principle of organization? What they clamored about--the political article--was a whole set of conspiracies and plots, a mixture of ambition and trouble, and, from beginning to end, a counterrevolutionary farce to usurp party and state power.

TSENG SHAO-SHAN ATTENDS LIAONING EDUCATION CONFERENCE

SR061425Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jun 78 SK

[Excerpts] On 7 June the Liaoning provincial conference on education work was ceremoniously opened in Shenyang Municipality. The conference is aimed at conveying and implementing the spirit of the National education conference, emphatically studying the issues of [words indistinct], assailing school consolidation, determining how to exercise stronger party leadership over education work in order to meet the needs of the general task of the new period, and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing educational undertakings in Liaoning Province so as to serve socialist revolution and construction.

Present at the conference were Tseng Shao-shan, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Committee and chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Jen Chung-i, second secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CC Committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee; other leading comrades of the Liaoning Provincial Committee and the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee including Su Yu, Hu Jieming, Zhang Zhu-te, Liu Kuang, (Chang Shing-chun), Li Chih-wen, (Su Chuan), Chang Tieh-Chin, Hsieh Kuang-tien, (Hsia Chi), and Chang Chih-yuan; and responsible comrades of the departments, committees, offices and bureaus subordinate to the province.

Attending the conference were first secretaries and secretaries or Standing Committee members in charge of culture and education work of the various municipal, prefectural and league party committees, as well as chiefs and directors of culture and education offices and education bureaus; secretaries in charge of culture and education work of the various county, banner and district party committees, as well as directors of the education bureaus; responsible comrades of the higher educational institutions and representatives from other schools at various levels and of different kinds; and responsible comrades of the provincial level departments concerned, totaling more than 600 persons.

The opening ceremony was held in the Liaoning Auditorium which was also the main site of the ceremony. There were more than 700 additional meeting sites throughout Liaoning Province and more than 850,000 persons listened to a live broadcast of the ceremony.

The conference was presided over and addressed by Comrade Jen Chung-i, second secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

In the wake of conveying the important speech given by Vice Chairman Teng at the National Education Conference, Tseng Bao-shan, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, stressed: Vice Chairman Teng's important speech has totally and comprehensively expounded Chairman Mao's concept on education and settled the problems to further carry out the party's policy on education in line with the new historical conditions. We should sincerely study, publicize and implement it well.

Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Comrade Chang Shu-te reported the spirit of the National Education Conference and the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee's arrangements for implementing it.

BRIEFS

KIRIN CROP PEST CONTROL--Changchun, 6 Jun--A national technical training class in using the trichogramma to control crop pests has been run recently in Liuho County, in northeast China's Kirin Province. The class was sponsored by the Kirin Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences on the instructions of the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and was attended by specialist in biological control drawn from 18 provinces and municipalities and one autonomous region. The Liuho County biological control experimental station has employed a range of techniques to breed the trichogramma. The main process is now mechanized and has reached a daily output of 400 million insects. Last year the county used the trichogramma to control corn and soyabean borers on more than 20,000 hectares of cropland. In replacing chemical pesticides with this method, over 225,000 kilogrammes of pesticide and 300,000 yuan have been saved over the last six years. [Peking NCNA in English 0716 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW]

LIAONING RESEARCHERS' EXPERIENCE--Shenyang, 24 May--How can agricultural and industrial research be used to serve production? This is one of the subjects of a lively exchange by research workers in northeast China's Liaoning Province. One of more than 130 papers and reports at a recent conference told how high-yielding varieties of Keng rice, a pearly white grain, were developed by successfully combining the three lines--male sterile, maintainer and restorer. The conference was jointly sponsored by the societies of agricultural science of Liaoning Province and Shenyang. Forty-seven academic societies belonging to the Shenyang Scientific and Technical Association have reported on their research work and arranged popular science lectures this year for a total audience of 60,000. The societies of science and engineering have drawn up new programmes covering the development of automation and a new method for calculating exchange gears--both urgently required in production. [Peking NCNA in English 0749 GMT 24 May 78 OW]

HUI SHIH-KUNG ADDRESSES SHENSI MEETING ON INDUSTRIAL TASKS

HE06121BY Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] The Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference on 2 June which called on the workers in industry, communications and capital construction to work hard through June and to strive to fulfill more than half the year's plans in half the year. The conference was attended by responsible comrades of the provincial organs and of prefectures, municipalities and various enterprises. Li Jui-shan, Hsiao Chun, Fu Tzu-ho, Chou Chi-i and Hui Shih-kung, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, also attended the conference. Hsiao Chun presided, Hui Shih-kung made a speech and Li Jui-shan gave a summation report.

Hui Shih-kung reviewed the successes achieved by the province's industry this year. By the end of May, the total value of output accounted for 40.7 percent of the yearly plan, with various places recording large increases as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Good achievements have also been recorded in transportation.

Hui Shih-kung noted in his speech: "Welcome rain recently fell throughout the province, with the result that electricity consumed in agricultural irrigation has fallen significantly and there has been a notable turn for the better in power supplies for industry. However, we must realize that summer farmwork in the rural areas is just beginning [words indistinct] and the power shortage is still an outstanding problem. Given these circumstances, every facility must make careful calculations. In order to ease the power shortage, electric power departments must quickly overhaul their equipment, raise the percentage of equipment in good operating order, and make the greatest efforts to insure safety, economy, full supply and [words indistinct]." All areas and units should do a good job of economizing electricity.

Hui Shih-kung noted: It is necessary to be prepared for a long struggle against drought. For this reason, machine-building departments must promote the production of water conservancy equipment. It is also necessary to go all out to promote coal production.

Hui Shih-kung continued: "Although work in the enterprises has improved over the past year and notable achievements have been scored in improving quality and reducing the consumption of raw materials, due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, the problem of disorder and [word indistinct] has not been completely solved. In quite a lot of enterprises, there is still a situation of no production planning, no work quotas, no norms for consumption of raw materials, no quality control and no equipment maintenance. The leading cadres of some enterprises have remained inexperienced in professional work for a long time, pay no attention to the eight economic and technical indexes and say nothing about product quality [words indistinct] or labor productivity. In a word, they say nothing about economic results. We must truly understand all the way down to the basic level, the importance and urgency of insuring quality. We must vigorously criticize erroneous ideas such as 'the production task is heavy, there is no time to insure quality'; 'people want the product whether it is good or bad, so there is no need to grasp quality'; 'production conditions are poor and it is impossible to insure product quality,' etc."

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LI JUI-SHAN SPEAKS AT SHENSI PARTY SCHOOL RALLY

HK071100Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] The Shensi Provincial CCP Committee's party school held a rally on 5 June in Sian. Li Jui-shan, first secretary of the Provincial Party Committee and principal of the Provincial Party Committee's party school; Hsiao Chun, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee; Li Erh-chung, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee and vice principal of the party school; Chang Tse, Hu Ping-yun and Yang Pai-lun, secretaries of the Provincial Party Committee; (Pu Chung-tse) and (Hui Yung-chuan), members of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee; Hui Shih-kung and Jen Kuo-i, vice chairmen of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chang Wei-min, deputy political commissar of the provincial military district; Chang Li-fu, vice chairman of the Provincial CPCC Committee; and responsible persons of various provincial departments, committees and offices attended the rally.

Comrade Li Jui-shan spoke at the rally. He noted that it is imperative to further implement the central decision on reviving and running party schools at all levels under the guidance of the line of the 11th National Party Congress. He hoped that all comrades of the party school will turn the school into a bastion of studying, publicizing and safeguarding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Comrade Li Erh-chung also spoke. He set the tasks for the party school. He said that the party school must publicize and safeguard Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and thoroughly rectify the party's style of work.

SINKIANG PLA SCIENCE CONFERENCE CONCLUDES 30 MAY

OW080835Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] The science conference of the Sinkiang PLA units came to a victorious close on 30 May after successfully fulfilling its planned tasks. The closing ceremony was held at the soldiers' club of the Sinkiang PLA units.

Leading comrades of the Sinkiang PLA units present at the closing ceremony included Kuo Lin-hsiang, Tan Yu-lin, Chang Chieh-cheng, (Kang Li-tse), Liu Fa-hsiu and Li Chao-ming. Responsible persons of the Regional Science and Technology Commission, the Sinkiang Branch Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Sinkiang Medical College and the Urumchi Iron and Steel Works were invited to the closing ceremony.

The science conference of the Sinkiang PLA units was a meeting of unity and vitality. The conference progressed in a lively and vigorous way and was permeated with the revolutionary spirit of advancing toward the modernization of national defense.

At the conference, Chang Chieh-cheng, deputy commander of the Sinkiang PLA units, representing the Party Committee of the Sinkiang PLA units, made a report entitled: "Get Mobilized, Go All-out for Science and March Toward the Modernization of National Defense."

The delegates exchanged experiences and visited the exhibition depicting the achievements of the Sinkiang PLA units in scientific research and technical innovation as well as an on-the-spot demonstration of some scientific research and technical innovation projects. This broadened their outlook, educated them and strengthened their confidence and determination to realize the modernization of national defense.

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The conference discussed and worked out a 3-year plan for the development of science and technology in the Sinkiang PLA units.

At the closing ceremony, Deputy Commander Chang Chieh-cheng read the name of members of the Sinkiang PLA units who were gloriously commended by the National Science Conference and by the science conference of the Sinkiang PLA units. Political Commissar Kuo Lin-hsiang, Deputy Political Commissars Tan Yu-lin and (Kang Li-tse) and Deputy Commander Liu Fa-hsiu, on behalf of the Party Committee and leading organs of the Sinkiang PLA units, presented citations.

Comrade Kuo Lin-hsiang first presented citations on behalf of the National Science Conference to three advanced collectives and two advanced individuals and to units and individuals that had recorded nine remarkable achievements.

Comrades Tan Yu-lin, (Kang Li-tse) and Liu Fa-hsiu separately presented citations to 31 advanced collectives, 62 advanced individuals and the units and individuals that had scored 175 remarkable achievements commended by the science conference of the Sinkiang PLA units.

SINKIANG'S WANG FENG ATTENDS PHYSICAL CULTURE CONFERENCE

OW081201Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] The 1978 regional physical culture conference was held recently in Urumchi. Those attending the conference conscientiously studied the important instructions of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on physical culture work and conveyed the spirit of the National Physical Culture Conference. They also discussed and formulated a plan for promoting physical culture in the autonomous region. They discussed questions concerning (?the restoration of physical culture commissions) at various levels and restored and improved the Sinkiang chapter of the All-China Sports Federation and 12 sport associations.

Attending the conference were responsible comrades of revolutionary committees of various prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities; responsible comrades and work personnel of regional education, public health, finance, trade union, CYL, women's Federation and journalist units and organizations; responsible comrades of physical culture commissions at and above the county level in the autonomous region; and representatives of other concerned departments. Veteran sports workers, well-known personages and professors who had made contributions in the physical culture field and representatives of young physical culture workers also attended the conference by invitation. Wang Feng, first secretary of the Regional Party Committee and chairman of the Regional Revolutionary Committee; responsible party and government comrades in the region (Chou Jen-shan), Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Chang Shih-kung, (Yang Tse), (Hou Liang) and Pa Tai; and responsible comrades of concerned departments under the regional Revolutionary Committee met with the delegates attending the conference. Comrade Wang Feng also spoke at the conference.

SINKIANG HOLDS MEETING ON EMULATION CAMPAIGN WITH INNER MONGOLIA

OW081156Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] On 29 May the regional Revolutionary Committee held a meeting of responsible cadres from regional bureaus concerned and Urumchi Municipality.

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The participants called on all localities and units to conscientiously learn from the advanced experiences in socialist revolution and construction of the Inner Mongolia people of all nationalities while carrying out the friendly emulation campaign between Sinkiang and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. The participants urges the people, by learning from advanced experiences, to make every possible effort to deepen the movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and to accelerate the development of the economy in our region.

Li Yun-ho, deputy secretary of the Regional Party Committee, and Chi Kuo and Hu Liang-tsai, Standing Committee members of the Regional Party Committee and vice chairmen of the regional Revolutionary Committee, attended the meeting. Comrade Li Yun-ho made a speech at the meeting. (Tien Chung), secretary general of the regional Revolutionary Committee, read a circular issued by the regional Revolutionary Committee on 13 May.

Comrade Li Yun-ho said: In carrying out the friendly emulation campaign with the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, we must concentrate on carrying out the following tasks:

1. Continue to deepen the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, thoroughly smash the bourgeois factional setup and do a good job in the struggle for production.
2. Extensively publicize the general task for the new period and make the masses understand the struggle tasks for our country in this century. In accordance with the requirements of the general task in the new period, it is necessary to work out plans for units and individuals to make a leap forward and bring into full play the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses.
3. Vigorously grasp industrial and agricultural production and quickly develop the economy in our region. We must achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing production and increase capital accumulation for the state by rapidly increasing production with high quality and low consumption of raw materials. We must also continue to push forward our work in such fields as finance, trade, culture education and public health in order to meet the needs of the developing national economy.
4. Continue to deepen the movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and accelerate the building of Taching-type enterprises and Tachai-type counties. Those enterprises and counties that have already been built into Taching-type enterprises and Tachai-type counties must march toward higher standards. Those units that plan to build themselves into Taching-type enterprises or Tachai-type counties this year must redouble their efforts to do their work well in various fields in order to fulfill their plans at the earliest possible date. As for those units that have no such plans, they should strengthen themselves and make efforts to improve their work so that they join the advanced ranks as soon as possible.

SINKIANG UIGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION BUILDS NEW ROADS

OW090756Y Peking NCNA in English 0719 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Urumchi, 9 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region last year built more than 1,200 kilometres of roads surfaced with asphalt, a 43 percent increase over 1976. This set an all-time record in road construction.

A long section of asphalt road was completed last year between Urumchi, the capital of the region, and Kashgar, a major city in southern Sinkiang, and goes for a distance of 310 kilometres. The road between Urumchi and Ining, a major city in the west part of Sinkiang, is 693 kilometres long, and has been surfaced with asphalt apart from a section of 40 kilometres. The autonomous region is planning to pave more than 1,000 kilometres of asphalt road this year.

At present there are more than 23,800 kilometres of roads, of which over 4,700 kilometres have been surfaced with asphalt. 85 percent of these were paved in the last decade.

The road network has Urumchi at the centre and links all of the region's cities and counties and 94 percent of the people's communes. The road network joins the communications network of the whole country by means of the Lanchow-Urumchi railway as well as roads linking with other provinces.

Because of the obstacles of deserts and snow-covered mountains, the road builders have encountered many difficulties. But they have been overcome with the help of people of various nationalities. The Urumchi-Kurle-Juochiang-Chiehmo road is 1,273 kilometres long. Before liberation, it was a path for carts. The path was across the great Takla Makan Desert and often was swallowed up by the shifting sand. After liberation, a new road was built and trees were planted on both sides so that the threat of sandstorms was reduced.

The first 9-arch bridge of reinforced concrete was built across the Ili River in the Ili Autonomous Prefecture of Kazakh nationality. The bridge totals 301 metres and has a width that can take two large trucks. There is a metre-wide pavement on each side of the road.

The development of road communications has played a considerable role in promoting valuable trade between the various nationalities and between town and countryside. Industrial products, machines and tools for agriculture and commodities that are particularly needed by minority nationalities can be quickly transported to their areas. Their animal husbandry industry can also be serviced. The fruit, animal products and medicinal herbs of Sinkiang can be transported and sold to other provinces.

At present, road communications provide one kind of major transportation in Sinkiang, and cope with over 80 percent of the volume of the region's freights and passengers. With the development of road construction, Sinkiang has built up its maintenance industry for motor vehicles and up to now it has set up over 20 maintenance enterprises.

BRIEFS

SHENSI HERBALISTS FORUM--A Shensi provincial forum of old herbalists was recently held in Sian. Doctors of Chinese medicine, doctors of Western medicine who are learning Chinese medicine, barefoot doctors, and leading comrades of prefectural and municipal public health bureaus also took part. Chang Tse, secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the forum. Many old herbalists introduced their experiences, prescriptions and so on accumulated over many years. The participants pledged to inherit and carry forward the motherland's traditional medicine and create new unified study of medicine and pharmacology. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 May 78 HK]

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